The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 12,243 New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P.L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M.L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M.L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M.L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	2nd Mar.
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	,,	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	,,	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	630	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA ……… A. Trobitz ……… 25th March.
MEDUSA ……… A. Sbutega ……… 1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 140

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
s. s. "ARABIA," SAILING 3RD MARCH.

THIS STEAMER of 3,560 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	S. Beer	20th ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 672 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.
S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ……on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ……on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th February, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CARTHAGE, for Liverpool, on or about 3rd March.

CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA." 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 10th March. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.

An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.

Per Tin, Re. 1-9, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apricots, Greengages, Pine Apple, Grapes, Peaches ……… Per tin Re. 1-3.
Pears, Plums, White Cherries ……… Per tin Re. 1-3.
Strawberries & Raspberries ……… Per tin Re. 1.
Apples ……… per tin As. 9.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA & POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW BISCUITS.

HEALTH BISCUITS, very wholesome, an excellent Cheese Biscuit ……… Per 2 lb. tin Re. 1 6

ATLANTIC BISCUITS, Light and Crisp ; a first-clas Vine Biscuit ……… Re. 1 2

DUTCH MACCAROONS ; a sweet, deliciously flavoured Dessert Biscuit ……… Per small tin Re. 1 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

KEMP'S NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear ; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles, Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated, and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle, Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates ; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PICTURE FRAME MAKING.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the largest stock of PICTURE FRAME mouldings in India to select from, and having machinery for cutting, moulding, and making frames, we are in a position to undertake work in this branch, lower than any other firm.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ANY SIZE OR DESIGN, REPAIRED, AND RE-GILT.

PICTURES RE-LINED AND RESTORED.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 48 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE invite inspection of a small and choice Consignment of BALL DRESSES, the productions of well-known Parisian Modistes.

Also the latest Fashionable Novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS from Paris and London, just received.

The DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a First Class West End Dressmaker. New Dress Materials of the Latest Fashion arriving each Mail.

PERFECT FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.,
EXECUTED PROMPTLY.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
in ordinary to
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY;
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 postage, 4 annas.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT, A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower,

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 ; per doz.

Unsurpassed in any Market.

KEMP & CO., LD.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.
THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits		30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,		4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		7 8	to 8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns		10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,		6 8
Warm Gloves	,,		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from		3 0
Best Tweed Hats			4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		6 8
Linen Faced Collars	,,		0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	,,		10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	,,		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40 0
Railway Portmanteaux			13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags			5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5 0
Overland Chairs			4 0
Despatch Boxes			18 8

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Ressais or Quilts	from	5 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,,	16 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	,,	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 2
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Pad-Locks	,,	0 8
Penknives	,,	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,,	15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,,	18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 0
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		4 8
Air Cushions		5 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE import these direct from the first LONDON MANUFACTURERS and the MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP can always be guaranteed.

We invite inspection to our SPECIALITIES for CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, light and very durable.

The immense variety of our OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS TRAVELLING BATHS, AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES, SMALL HAND BAGS, &c., &c. is unequalled in India.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Established 1870. BOMBAY. Established 1870.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON & Co.'s SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many who testify to its beneficial powers. Per bot. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12.

THE following unsolicited Testimonials have lately been received :—

179, Mount Road, Madras,
2nd June, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the opportunity to tell and thank you that your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint, and I have recommended the medicine to many here, of which you might be aware from the orders you get from Madras.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN DE COSTA,
Cheerful Cottage, Ootacamund,

July 28, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—May I request you to favour me by sending me 1 large and 3 small bottles of your "Magic Cure for Asthma," as you did the last. I have recommended your Specific as being a radical cure to long sufferers from the disease for which it is intended, to my friends here and in Madras, and I have no doubt that there will be a demand for the same shortly.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. CABRAL.

Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, and ÆNEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results have attended the employment of the CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot., Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

TASTELESS EMULSIFIED
CASTOR-OIL.

IS Palatable to the taste and smell, causes no Nausea, no Irritation, and no Griping. Is miscible in Water, Milk or Coffee, contains nothing but pure Castor-oil in combination with emulsifying agents. Children and delicate Persons take it readily. Sold in bottles, As. 6 and 12.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS ! !
MILK-PRODUCING ELIXIR.
GALACTAGOGUE.
Entirely Vegetable, Positive in effect.
Produces
A NATURAL HEALTHY FLOW OF MILK,
Enriches
THE BLOOD AND CONVERTS WATERY NON-FEEDING FLUID.
Into a
RICH, HEALTHY, AND NOURISHING DIET.
Recommended as a Tonic
TO WEAK FEMALES SUFFERING FROM PAINS
in the Side, Chest, and General Debility.
A CAPITAL REMEDY
for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
TRY A BOTTLE ! NO DISAPPOINTMENT.
Per Half Pint, Rs. 2-12 ; Per Pint, Rs. 4-4.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Ber Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST—the most soothing, healing and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over eight years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a syrup for improving the voice of singers, public speakers, and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your Balm works wonders.
A few doses and the child was much better.
Found it most efficacious.
An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs
Thanks ; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, and chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1, per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

There are some poor unfortunate individuals who suffer and will die a premature death unless they take medicine in time.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES, AND DON'T DIE A PREMATURE DEATH.

COD LIVER OIL is recommended by every Physician who has the slightest claim on public opinion as an authority in Chest Diseases ; but Cod Liver Oil is a most objectionable, nauseous Medicine, and it is in order to please the palate and get rid of the disgusting taste of this remedy that we have produced so sweet, pleasant, and palatable a preparation as our

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION,

and have combined it with Lactophosphate of Lime of noted therapeutic value, in Wasting Diseases.

FREE FROM SMELL,
FREE FROM TASTE,
CAUSES NO ERUCTATIONS,
THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes			at Rs. 1 4	per box.
"	"	50 " "	" 2 6	"
"	"	100 " "	" 4 8	"

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN A PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF
H. H. SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR, G.C.S.I.,
MAHARAJA OF BARODA.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY GUJARATI JOURNAL of Literature, Politics, &c., having BY FAR THE WIDEST CIRCULATION in India.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "DOMENICO BALDUINO," Captain G. Dodero, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on the 28th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in the Prince's Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elp. Circle Bombay, 28th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY RACES—1888.

THE RACES having TERMINATED yesterday, Holders of Subscribers Tickets are requested to note that such tickets will NOT ADMIT them to the Grand Stand and Enclosures at the Gymkhana Sky Race Meeting.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

CHUBB'S

PATENT SAFES, WRITING, DESPATCH, DEED, CASH, and KEY BOXES, PADLOCKS, and LOCKS of all sizes and description.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, furnished, an upperstoreyed Bungalow, on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, for about four months, from 1st April next. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

MATHERAN.

THE following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for the ENSUING HOT SEASON :—

	Rs.
Paradise Lodge	800
The Hermitage	700
Walker's Bungalow	600
Scott's Bungalow	800
The Chalet	600
Rose Cottage	500
Terrace Cottage	500
Forest Lodge	400
Bee Hive	300
Ewart Lodge	400
Keepsake	400
Coxon's Bungalow	400
Maria Cottage	350
Robertson's Bungalow	800
Spring Wood	600
Folly	800
Wilderness	500
Bella Vista	600
Mary Lodge	500
Arnould's Lodge	550
Fernwood or old Telegraph Office	500
Barr Cottage	500
Wadia Lodge	600

For further particulars such as plans and lists of Furniture, &c., &c. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

FOR SALE AT QUETTA.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 2nd April, 1888, under a decree of the Civil Court, a piece of land measuring upwards of half an acre in area, with double frontage on two main streets, situated in the most central position in Quetta and next to the Club. Forms an excellent site for a Hotel or for a large European shop or store, for either of which there is a first-rate opening in Quetta, as neither exists at present. Personal inspection invited.
Terms of sale can be obtained by direct application to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

A. MARTINDALE,
District Judge.
Rindli, 22nd February, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for PROVISIONING H. M.s' COMMON JAIL and also the GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORKHOUSE, Bombay, for the year 1888 and 1889, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1888, at 11 a.m.
The condition of the sale and all other information in connection therewith can be obtained on application to the undersigned.—Dated Bombay, 28th February, 1888.

A. G. MACENZIE, Superintendent,
H. M.'s Common Jail, Governor, Government Female Workhouse.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of KHURSEDJEE PESTONJEE TARACHUND, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, a Company formed under the Indian Companies' Act, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six, and having its registered office, at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honorable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the fourteenth day of December last, (whereby it was orderd that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that the said Insolvent should, within thirty days from the said Fourteenth day of December, file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in schedule C. to the said Act annexed) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all proceedings taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 15th day of February, 1888.

C. W. L JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 28th day of February, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on THURSDAY, 8th March, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letters from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 29th instant.

2. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Town Council, to the grant from surplus Cash Balance of (a) Rs. 31,000, for the cost of repairs to the store sheds in the Crawford Markets, recently injured by fire ; (b) Rs. 6,000 for net excess anticipated in the grants for commission payable to the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Company for Town Duties Collection ; (c) Rs. 500 for the cost of offering prizes for the best designs of dwellings for the poorer classes, and Rs. 200, for advertising for tenders for the premium thus offered.

3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to increase its grant for the extension of the Erskine Road Markets to such amount over the grant of Rs. 3,02,175 as may be necessary, to meet the difference between the estimated cost of the land required and the award made by the Collectors of Bombay.

4. Further Petition from Messrs Nowrojee Rustomji and another relative to the alleged obstruction in a lane called "Vanka Moula" by building a house with a gallery ; and the Town Council's remarks thereon.

5. Letter from the Acting Commissioner replying to the Corporation Resolution on the subject of inferior bullocks supplied by the contracters for road-watering, rolling, and metal supply purposes.

6. Further letter from Mr. Mulchand Ruttonji, complaining of the action of the Assessment Department, in regard to the beating of a Batakee, and the Town Council's remarks thereon.

7. Letter from the Acting Commissioner submitting 2 Returns called for by the Corporation, of number of new properties and the total amount of Assessment fixed for the same, &c., &c., for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December, 1887.

8. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the present quality of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes and also Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs, including degrees of hardness, &c., &c.

9. Letter from the Acting Commissioner containing suggestion with reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 2268 of 1882, relative to the payment on account of Nhani connection in the Local Section of Drainage Works

10. The Health Officer's Report for the 3rd Quarter of 1887.

11. Notice of motion from Mr. K. M. Shroff of his intention to ask the Acting Commissioner to state whether the part of the Crawford Markets recently burnt down by fire was insured ? and if not, to state why Municipal properties are not insured, and to ask the Council to consider the desirability of ensuring all Municipal properties, and to ascertain what amount of premium will have to be paid if all such properties are covered by Insurance.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl. Corporation ; and Secy., Town Council,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th February, 1888.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WIRE-HAIRED SCOTCH TERRIER, FOR SALE. Apply "A. S. P.," this paper.

WANTED, by a foreigner, a YOUNG LADY TO TEACH him ENGLISH. Liberal pay. Apply "H. M.," care of this paper.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1888.—Tickets for ADMISSION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures TO-DAY, can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co. have REMOVED from No. 5, Patell Street, to Elphinstone Circle, Hormarjees Buildings.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, for the months of April, May, and June, for certain, perhaps longer. For particulars apply to Major GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A LECTURE will be DELIVERED in the above Institute at 5-30 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, by Mr. W. E. HART. Subject—"The A. B. C." Members, their families, and the General Public are invited to attend.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! ! Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDER HOTEL.—The Proprietors beg to inform the Public that their Rooms (in separate apartments) are now available to the Residents and visitors to this port, and specially to those going to England, the Docks being in the proximity. The building has been recently erected for an Hotel fitted with gas throughout. Rooms 18 by 13, lofty and airy, with Sea Breeze, and a Drawing-Room, with a fine view of Shipping and Harbour. Rate, Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements with those who stay by the month. Tram Car passes the door.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from May 1st for six months. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

WANTED, NATIVE DRAFTSMAN.—Apply personally to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms, vailable—Terms Moderate.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND EAR-STUDS and LOCKETS, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800.—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macoubs, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 105, Meadow Street, opposite new Oriental Bank.—WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

WANTED, a SCHOONER in good condition, varying from 50 to 70 tons. Apply immediately to A. ROOMAN, Chemist and Agent, Colaba-Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Limes, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausages, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 10 Medows Street.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE.—A STABLE TENT, in fair condition. Will accommodate 3 horses. Price, Rs. 100. Apply to "F. G. B.," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

NEW PATENT SYMPHONIONS (or hand Organ) with 5 Brass plates, Rs. 20. Size 7 in. square and 4 in. high, with case.—L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS will be supplied by R. NOWROJEE to the public, by orders being received. Orders will be promptly executed.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view. Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good OVERSEER to superintend general building works. Salary, Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. B. C.," care of the Editor.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in nea Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, "OWNER GOING ON FURLOUGH. 1. Havoc, 6 w. g. 8 off. Winner of cross-country race at Poona ; good mouth, temper, and paces believed sound. Rs. 850. 2. Portia, ch. w. m. 10 off. Powerful handsome mare, believed sound. Rs. 400. Apply to W. H. HORSLEY, Dhulia, Khandesh."

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS which may be contracted by their MESSMAN HUSANALLY ABDOOLALLY.

T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Mess Presdt. 2nd Gloucestershire Regt.
Colaba, 27th February, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 25th Feb., 1888.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1888, at 2 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1888.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, a DEPUTY DOCK SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, Rs. 350 a month, rising by annual increments for fully approved service of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 a month, with Rs. 50 per mensem house allowance. Agreement to be terminable by two months' notice on either side. Nautical experience desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Applications will be received until 3rd March, 1888.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 1888, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD REAY, G.C.I.E., in the Chair.

W. E. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 22nd February, 1888.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1887.
2. To elect Directors in room of those retiring in accordance with the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 29th February, 1888, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (50) Fifty per share free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, declared at the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1888, will be paid to the shareholders whose name stood on the Register on the 22nd February, 1888, at the Registerd office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, '8881 ruary,3rd bFe2.

AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.
ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1888.
(If not previously disposed of)

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"ROSE COTTAGE"—Commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

THE HOUSE AT SATARA wlli be sold on On MONDAY, the 2nd April 1888,
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed section 68lbs. @ 85lbs. per yard, viz :—
2,100 tons old Iron Rails, in various lengths, from 12ft. to 26ft.
100 tons of pieces of Old Rails, 10ft. and under.
100 tons of pieces of Steel Rails.
The same are now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the Rails will be taken.
Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf. Payment must be made at the time of delivery.
The Acting Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1888.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.
Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet. Mixtures, Bird's Eye Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

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SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes ; Cigar and Cigarette Holders ; Cigar and Cigarette Cases ; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
CAMERAS (Meagher's Marion's) ; LENSES (Dallmeyer's Ross,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's.) ; DRY PLATES (the best English Makers') ; Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood ; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates : Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes ; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through REGISTERED POST, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), of THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES, for three years, and of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES for one year.
For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd February, 1888, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS, 18 couple, including 1½ couple of bitches, in whelp. The entire pack, or in drafts, to suit purchasers. Delivery on and after the 15th March. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bomb

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price Rs. 8-8. Price Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

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WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum, of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ..Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

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BRANCH DEPOTS AT
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AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ —	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ —
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 11 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's ***	„ 18 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8
„ „ „ *	„ 22 8

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 14 0	„

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	—

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.29 to 31..Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 [illegible]
	2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Celery	„ —	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ —	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Officers' Marine Battalion "At Home," 5 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Byculla Schools, by Lord Reay, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—H. M. S. Kingfisher, and Reindeer (s), from Zanzibar; and Stura (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Somerhill (s), Middlesborough; Haverton (s), Moulmein; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 27th:—Narenta (s), for Calcutta. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Serapis, for Aden and Portsmouth.

POLO.—There will be no game to-morrow.

LOST PROPERTY.—Wamon Govind, living at Kalbadevi, reported to the police having dropped a purse containing three gold rings, valued Rs. 117, and two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, on Sunday last, somewhere about the Marwaree Bazaar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Stura entered the dock on the 27th. The s.s. Somerhill entered and the s.s. Coromandel left the dock, yesterday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Abdool Mahomed, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a large quantity of betel-nut. The prisoner had been arrested on suspicion by a sepoy as he was leaving the Stone Bunder, and the betel-nut was found on him. Having admitted the truth of the charge and fifteen previous convictions, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

THE BRITANNIA MILL.—Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company, the Agents of the Queen and Star of India Mills, have floated another sister concern under the name of the "Britannia Mill," and the company was yesterday registered under the Joint Stock Company's Act, the capital being ten lakhs of rupees. So great has been the confidence of the public in the management of the Star of India, that no sooner was the Britannia "prospected," to use an Americanism, than nearly the whole of the capital has been subscribed.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Vittoo Jayram, aged 25 years, a labourer employed at the Coorla Mills. On the 26th instant, his right hand was accidentally caught in the machinery and crushed up to the elbow. He was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Atmaram Lulloobhoy and two other Hindoos were yesterday charged, at the instance of Superintendent Page, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having, on Sunday last, while passing along Thakurdwar Road, sung and uttered obscene words to the annoyance of others. The three accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were fined Rs. 5 each.—Jugonath Lulla and another Hindoo were also yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Jones, before the same magistrate, with a similar offence committed on the same day in Cowasjee Patel Tank Road. They were also convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.—Davia Baboo, against whom there appeared a register of eleven previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having, on the 25th instant, assaulted or used criminal force to one Savitree, woman, with intent to outrage her modesty. The woman Savitree about 5 o'clock on the morning in question was passing along the road at Muddempoora and making towards the Byculla Flats, when the accused came up, pushed the basket from her head, caught her by the throat, threw her down, and attempted to outrage her, when she raised an alarm. A Purdasee, who happened to pass by at the time, was attracted by the cries of the woman, and seized the accused. In the meantime the woman ran off for a policeman, and on his arrival the accused was given in charge. The accused, on admitting the charge and several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE SUPERSTITION.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector MacCubbin charged a malee, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a chattie from the Hindu burning-ground. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the defence. It was stated that the accused visited the burning-ground with a Marwaree, who was desirous of procuring a piece of a copper chattie which had been used in the observance of the last rites on the body of a Hindu, as there was a particular charm believed to be attached to such a piece of copper, the possessor of such a charm believing it would prevent or cure fever. Having procured the copper the party were leaving the ground when a sepoy arrested the accused, with whom he found a large copper chattie, and then detained him in custody on a charge of stealing it. In defence it was stated that the charge was a false one, and the chattie had been forced upon the accused by a sepoy inorder to obtain *bukshish*. In deciding the case the Magistrate held that the charge had not been sustained by the evidence for the prosecution, and he discharged the accused.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Inspector Stanford' yesterday charged Charles Hawes, a vagrant, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being drunk and disorderly. From the statements of Mr. Standford and Hawes' mother-in-law it appeared that Hawes, who had been separated from his wife for the last year owing to his inability to support her and three children, visited the rooms she is living in with her mother, a Mrs. Morris, in the Grants Buildings, and demanded from the latter his wife and children. He was drunk at the time, and had been loitering about the place all day, and Mrs. Morris ordered him away. Hawes, however, continued to create a disturbance, and threatened to "do" for his wife if he caught her. Mrs. Hawes was away from home, but on her return in the evening Hawes went up to her and took away one of the children and frightened her with threats. She raised an alarm, and her screams attracted the attention of several people who lived in the Buildings. The child was rescued from Hawes, and he was beaten and then given over to the police. In defence Hawes denied he was drunk, and averred he was not given to liquor. He denied also that he had not supported his wife for the last fifteen months, and asserted that it was owing to family disputes that he lost several appointments. The Magistrate told him that it had been clearly proved that he was drunk and disorderly, and fined him Rs. 5 in default six days' hard labour. His Worship also warned Hawes that he would be liable to severe punishment if he intimidated his wife and mother-in-law.

A CONVENIENT RULE.—The Karachi Railway authorities have issued a circular setting forth that in very special cases persons of known respectability may be allowed to travel in the brake-van of a goods train on payment of first class fare. Before granting such permission, however, Station Masters are required, when possible, to refer to the District Traffic Superintendent. This order is not intended to prevent passengers, who have been left behind for want of room or other cause for which the Railway Administration is responsible, being sent on under the tickets which they hold in the brake-van of any goods train.—*Sind Gazette.*

ILL-VENTILATED POONA THEATRES.—The recent fatal accident, in which one Kalliansing was suffocated at the Arya Bhushan Theatre, Ganesh Peth, on the occasion of the recent wrestling match between Baboomiya Pathan and Sikandar Khan Mogal, appears, we are glad to learn, to have drawn the attention of the authorities t[illegible]ecessity of taking measures to prevent the ove[illegible] t[illegible]ity of Poona. The [illegible] the number o[illegible] theatres has be[illegible] that they would[illegible] if in order to p[illegible] persons who h[illegible] Smith, the Ci[illegible] above facts to the notice of Mr. A.[illegible] Magistrate, who has directed that[illegible] should in future be disallowed, [illegible] interested find a thoroughly venti[illegible] place, large enough to accommodate [illegible] three thousand persons. With regard t[illegible] the unfortunate Kalliansing, we learn[illegible] Surgeon has certified that death was du[illegible] ease accelerated by the excessive hea[illegible] all over the theatre on the occasio[illegible] *Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVIC[illegible]

ST. THOMAS' CATHED[illegible]
Wednesday, February [illegible]
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon b[illegible] Hill.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ISLAM."

THE annual installation meeting at the Mahomedan Lodge "Islam," Scottish Constitution, which was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Saturday last, was largely attended by members of the Scottish and English Lodges working in Bombay. The Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Sir Henry Morland, was also present with his Grand Lodge officers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, and his Deputy were unavoidably prevented from attending. Nearly every sister Lodge was represented on the occasion. Mr. Meherali D. Master, the Master of the Lodge, gave an account of his year of office, which the Grand Master considered to be highly satisfactory. Mr. Meherali performed the installation ceremony in a very impressive manner; and Mr. Reuben Benjamin was duly installed as the Master for the ensuing year. He appointed the following members as his office-bearers:—Messrs. Shaik Noor Kassim, Depute Master; Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, Substitute Master; Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Senior Warden; Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Yacoobhai, Junior Warden; Ismail Jan Mahomed, Secretary; Jamsetjee N. Dubash, Senior Deacon; Mulky Baboomya, Junior Deacon; Meherali Somjee, Director of Ceremonies; Jafferbhai Moladina, Koran-bearer; Nowrojee N. Bode, Zend-Avesta-bearer; Ramchander P. Kamat, Steward; Abdool Rahman Alibhoy, Jeweller; H. Ismail Hassam, Architect; Cassumali Raza, Director of Music; Rustomjee C. Patel, Sword-bearer; D. J. Mistree, Inner Guard; and Mirza Hoossein Khan, Tyler. At the banquet table covers were laid for more than a hundred Masons. The toast of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry was proposed by the new Master, and was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. Sir Henry Morland, in responding to the toast, expressed his great gratification at the continued progress and prosperity of this Mahomedan Lodge, of which he felt proud, especially as he was the originator of the Lodge and had nursed it from its birth up to its present flourishing condition. He referred with pleasure to the cosmopolitan constitution of the Lodge as regarded its members, among whom were to be noticed persons of different races, such as Mahomedans, Parsees, Hindus, &c.; but what struck him as the most peculiar feature of the day's proceedings was what had not perhaps occurred before in any Lodge in this country, namely, the installation of a member of the favoured nation, the Jews, as the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Several other toasts were drunk during the evening. The Grand Master was heartily cheered as he left the hall at the termination of the evening's proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

DISPUTE ABOUT LIGHT AND AIR.

JOHN JOSEPH DE SILVA *vs.* LEONORA MARIA DE MIRANDA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff's claim was that it may be declared that he is entitled to free and uninterrupted access of light and air to his windows and doorway in the north wall of his house; and that the first defendant may be ordered to remove all buildings or portions of buildings which interfere with such access of light and air, and be restrained by the injunction of the Court from building so as to project over the plaintiff's north compound wall, and from building so as to interfere with the access of light and air through the windows and doorways. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendants.

The plaintiff is the owner of land and a house situated in Gaiwady, Cavel Street; and to the north of the property is the property of the first defendant. Plaintiff's house consists of two storeys, a ground and upper storey in front and rear, the upper and rear portions being separated as regards the upper storey. In the north wall of plaintiff's house, there are on the ground floor a window and a doorway, and in the upper storey two windows, through which light and air had been enjoyed for more than twenty years. The doorway was placed about two years ago in the place of an existing ancient doorway. Defendant had until recently a low ground floor erection with mud walls to the north of plaintiff's house and with a gully between, which did not interfere with the full enjoyment of light and air through the plaintiff's windows and doorway. Defendant had recently pulled down her building and begun to build a new house in such a manner that it would entirely cut off all direct access of light and air to the plaintiff's house, greatly injure the property, and materially diminish the comfort and enjoyment of the occupants, and lessen its value. Correspondence had passed between the parties, from which it appeared that the defendant took objections such as that the plaintiff could not complain, because he himself was not living in the house, and she persisted in continuing her building; and was now rapidly proceeding with it. The defendants contended that the second defendant, having no interest whatever in the building, the suit against him should be dismissed with costs. The first defendant urged that the walls in the south and east of her premises, described in the plaint as the plaintiff's walls, were really her own walls. One of the plaintiff's windows was an ancient window, but she denied that plaintiff had enjoyed free and uninterrupted access of light and air through it for more than twenty years before the filing of this suit. The defendant's former building was considerably higher than it was shown in the plaintiff's plan to have been. The light or opening over the door had been only recently constructed, and the plaintiff was not entitled to free access of light and air through it. The defendant's proposed new building would not interfere to a material degree with the comfort and enjoyment of the tenants occupying the plaintiff's premises. Plaintiff had delayed unreasonbly in raising his objections; and the defendant alleged that this suit was not brought *bona fide* for the protection of the plaintiff's interest, but it had been brought at the instigation of one Purshotum Narayen and to serve his purposes. The hearing of the evidence, which is of no public interest, was being proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER OF IMPRISONMENT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* TUKARAM WALLAD JABAJEE.

THE papers in the case were sent for and considered by their lordships, as the sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate of Poona, appeared to be rather vague. The accused was charged before Mr. Plunkett, under section 2 of Act 13 of 1859, with breach of contract as a workman. He was employed by Mahadow bin Bhiwajee as a weaver and received from him Rs. 20-9-0 in advance in consideration of work to be done as a weaver. Instead of doing the work agreed upon, the accused was alleged to have wilfully neglected to perform it. He admitted before the magistrate that he left off working for the complainant, as he would not make him a further payment. The magistrate found that the accused had wilfully neglected to perform the work he undertook; and he was ordered to perform the work until the advance of Rs. 20-9-0 was liquidated, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment with hard labour under section 2 of Act 13 of 1859. On a review of the proceedings, their lordships passed the following order:—The court alters the order of the magistrate, first class, by directing that the accused shall perform or get performed the work on account of which he received an advance according to the terms of such contract, such being the only order as to the performance of the work which could be legally passed under section 2 of Act 13 of 1859. The magistrate's order for the imprisonment of the accused is also illegal. (See Regina *vs.* Joma bin Balu, 4 B. H. C. R, cr. cases 37, and 6 Madras H. C. R., app. 24.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·928
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	·698
[illegible]tent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
[illegible]mum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
[illegible] do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·3
[illegible]ctions of Wind*	NNW, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
[illegible] of wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—[illegible]rops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on [illegible]ooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which [illegible]hly cleanses the teeth from all parasites [illegible]urities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, [illegible]ecay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly [illegible]ess, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. [illegible]oves all unpleasant odour arising from decayed [illegible]or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," [illegible]omposed in part of honey and sweet herbs, [illegible]cious to the taste, and the greatest toilet dis[illegible]y of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and [illegible]mers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by [illegible]nglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, [illegible]ngdon-road London.

THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF NEEMUCH.

THE following is a copy of a memorial which has been presented to the Viceroy against the abandonment of Neemuch as a military station:—

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of all classes of Neemuch Cantonment.
Most respectfully sheweth.

1. That there is again a very strong rumour afloat that the troops stationed at Neemuch are to be very shortly withdrawn. This causes anxiety to her Majesty's subjects residing at this station. For it means a total ruin to them in case it is abandoned as a military station.

2. It is said that the authorities are dissatisfied with the camp on account of its supposed unhealthiness. But your memorialists humbly beg to state that in the last season there were very few places in India in which the epidemic was not found, and this station was no exception.

3. The very mention of cholera has a bad effect upon the spirit of the men, and through dread of it many of those removed to cholera camp succumb to it.

4. Considering the camp on one hand and the Suddar Bazar on the other in point of health, your memorialists beg to state that the comparison tells in favour of the latter. Because whenever there are cases in the town they seldom prove fatal, but in the cholera camp almost all of the inmates die.

5. Your memorialists beg to state that the condition of health in a large measure depends upon diet and regularity of habits and the laws of morality. It is well known that Military Officers during their stay here are seldom or never taken ill, nor are any known to have died of any disease contracted here. On the other hand, a number of them have been occasionally heard to say that the climate of this station did them great good in point of health, disorders finding relief from which they suffered while in other stations. This speaks volumes in favor of the healthiness of this station.

6. If the average death-rate for the last 5 years at Neemuch is compared with that at Nusseerabad, your memorialists believe that mortalities at this station would be found less than those took place at Nusseerabad. And this year, as well in the last, there was epidemic of cholera in Mhow also.

7. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.S., in his memorandum, dated 8th February, 1863, says: His Excellency has to observe that no fault can be found with the site on which the Barracks are placed, there is so much undulation every-where that effective drainage is to be found in all directions. His Excellency would further remark that the British Barracks are built on the slope of a hill, and he cannot conceive that any one is so placed as to be at variance with ordinary sanitary rules. With respect to the question of red soil and the mis-apprehension which appears to obtain regarding it, Sir W. Mansfield would remind the residents of Neemuch that the same soil is to be found in many of our healthiest statitons, *viz.*, in Matheran, Mableshwar, Belgaum, &c., until he heard exception taken to this particular soil as the site of a cantonment yesterday, Sir Mansfield had never heard of such an argument, and he has no hesitation in stating his opinion that it is founded on mis-apprehension.

8. Further your memorialists beg to state that in the extract from Sir W. Mansfield's memorandum, dated 19th February, 1869, it is laid down in an un-equivocal language that I found on my arrival at that station very exaggerated notion prevailing with regard to its unhealthiness, these ideas seem to have taken possession of the imagination of some of the gentlemen very forcibly. I was not a little surprised in consequence of my recollection that Neemuch was comparatively a favorite quarter when it was held by Bengal Troops, and during my Indian experience I had never heard of its being considered unhealthy.

9. So far as the site is concerned, your memorialists urge there can be found little or no objection to it on general sanitary rules.

10. The epidemic of cholera, &c., seldom visits this town and lasts for but a short time. While in other places such as Agra, Delhi, Benares and other military stations in Punjab the disease lingers nearly the whole year. In the face of such a state of things at other stations where the state of health is more unfavorable than that of this, your memorialists fail to see the cause why the station should be broken up.

11. The town your memorialists beg to state without any fear enjoys a good bill of health against which they have no complaint whatever.

12. Further there exists no complaint whatever of any epidemic in the Native Troops stationed here it is a fact undeniable.

13. Your memorialists would call attention to the fact that it is 3 years since cholera last visited this place after a period of about 3 or 4 years.

14. Neemuch was from 1818 to 1867 considered the sanitarium of Rajputana. Sick officers, being in those days of no Railway and no metalled road, brought to Neemuch for change of hair, the change proving beneficial to their health.

15. Hot winds in May and June are not felt after 3 p.m., and cool nights are always the rule. A night with hot wind is a thing unknown.

16. Looking to the state of the Native Troops here, the belief of your memorialists is ratified that the fault is with the sanitary arrangement of the cantonment, and not with the site itself, want of proper care in regard to sanitation of any station leads to disease, "filth is the mother of disease."

17. Your memorialists beg to state that both from military and political points of view, the present position of the camp requires careful consideration, having on the south west—Pertabgarh, Bauswara, Rajpoot Principalities at a distance of about 30 and 60 miles each. Oodeypoore only 80 miles in the west, Chittore 36 miles in the north, a place well-known in history. The Mahomedan State of Tonk is only 100 miles to the north-east, stretching its detached district of Nimbahera within 16 miles on the north; Kotah and Boondi 90 miles to the north east; Jhalrapatan 80 miles to the east; Jaora 61 miles; and Rutlam 80 miles both to the south. The garrison so centrally situated could this be despatched to any of these points at the shortest notice. What a tranquilizing effect the situation of the garrison exercises over a radius of 90 miles can be well imagined.

18. As regards R. M. Ry. and the Military Road from the sea at Bombay to Delhi in Punjab, Neemuch is strategically situated, being 163 miles from Mhow, 139 miles from Nusseerabad.

19. In the troublesome and critical times of 1857, the value of the Neemuch garrison was realized, and its strategic importance stood out. The small fortified square was besieged, and was held by a small body of residents. United relief came with General Stewart's column. This small fort stands out as an instance of what a place of refuge like Neemuch can be in troublesome times.

20. Your memorialists beg to state that as yet this district has not become a settled district, and still atrocities of the mischief—making people have not become a thing of the past; cases of highway robberies, no doubt at long intervals, come to light. In Malwa-Rajputana the Native states as well run in out of one another without any clearly defined boundaries.

21. Your memorialist, with heartfelt thanks beg to record that under the fostering care of the benign and benevolent Government Neemuch has made a considerable progress in point of commerce. Commerce has increased rapidly, and is now estimated annually at upwards of 50 lacs; stones opium, hides, skins, wheat, jowaree, maize, linseed, rapeseed, til, poppy and other oilseeds are exported to the value of forty lacs—whilst Neemuch as a trade centre imports and distributes sugar, goor, ghee, salt, iron and piece goods. Neemuch has become a large mart, a mart that has sprung into existence under the reign of law, a mark where trade is unfettered by transit dues and the whims and caprices of the official of a native state.

22. In Neemuch there is settled a respectable Parsee Community, Seths and Mahajans from Bikaneer, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Shekhawatee, Rewaree, &c. In the civil administration is found protection and security of the rights, person and property of the residents of this town.

23. Settled at Neemuch, as your memorialists are, they have sunk large capitals in building and landed properties, such as wells, gardens, &c., similarly the state has also, in public buildings both civil and military, sunk upwards of thirty lacs of Rupees.

24. It greatly pains the hearts of your memorialists to hear that Neemuch is very shortly to be abandoned as a military station.

25. Because with the withdrawal of the garrison, (either of British Troops or the whole) commerce and trade disappear, person and property become insecure, the highways will cease to be safe, in short, the old days of pillage and rapine will revert. To those who have sunk money, in buildings, &c., at Neemuch ruin becomes inevitable.

26. Living as your memorialists do at Neemuch, they alone can feel and recognize what a calamity it means to them, and it can be better imagined than described.

27. Your memorialists trust that they have shewn that the site of this station in itself is, in no way, objectionable, and that the cause of complaint exists among the soldiers alone and not among the Native Troops and Suddar Bazar. And a death blow will be given to the prosperity of the residents of the station in every respect in case the garrison is withdrawn.

And your Lordships memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Inhabitants of Neemuch Cantonment.

Neemuch, dated 22nd February, 1888.

WHEN Dublin Cathedral was re-opened after restoration at the expense of a Mr. Wise, the Archbishop took for his text, "Go thou and do like Wise." Not to be outdone, a clergyman in his diocese, when opening a church built by a brewer, said that his text was to be found, He brews xxx.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Officers Marine Battalion "At Home," 5 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Inter.-Regtl. Polo Tournament.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 8.—Retirement of Colonel Beville, Marine Battalion.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 13.—Retirement of Colonel F. T. Humfrey, 20th B. I.
Aug. 2.—Retirement of Colonel Forteath, 4th Rifles.
Sept. 19.—Retirement of Colonel Drummond, 22nd B. I.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. AMANA AT MALABAR POINT.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, the president of the marine court of enquiry, which has been investigating the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Amana, off Malabar Point, on the 30th January last, delivered the decision of the court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, was present on behalf of Government, and Mr. Brown appeared for Captain Thwaite, the Captain of the s.s. Amana.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey said: The court having carefully enquired into the circumstances of the stranding of the s.s. Amana, off Malabar Point, finds for the reasons here stated that the stranding was caused by the careless navigation of the master and that serious damage has resulted from the stranding of the said vessel. We therefore suspend the certificate of the master John Thwaite, No. 22,857, for three calendar months from the date of this order, and recommend that a first mate's certificate be granted to him during the period of suspension if he so desires. The court is also of opinion that the chief mate, Mr. William Wallace, certificate No. 4366, is deserving of censure, in that he did not sufficiently assist the master in the navigation of the vessel on the morning of the 30th January. He is censured accordingly. After reviewing the evidence recorded during the enquiry his honour continued: We are of opinion that when approaching the port of Bombay and after having sighted the high land and taking into consideration the dense haze which prevailed at the time, the master neglected to take the ordinary precaution of heaving the lead. We also think that having sighted a flag-staff on the land and before stranding, the master should have stopped the engines and taken the necessary steps to determine his position with accuracy before proceeding to make the entrance to the port. We also think that by neglecting to have any lookout kept in the forecastle the regulations imposed by the Merchant Shipping Act were not attended to. We are of opinion that the serious omissions above specified do amount to "wrongful defaults," which led directly to the stranding of the vessel, whereby serious damage has resulted. We hold the damage to be serious, because it did in fact render the vessel unseaworthy, and we believe that the damage was sustained by the stranding of the vessel, off Malabar Point, and not by the slight grounding in the canal. This opinion we chiefly found on the evidence of the surveyors that the damages were recent. We also take into account the improbability of the keel of a vessel being broken by a slight grounding in a canal. We think that the chief officer was clearly in fault that he did not inform the master of his opinion when he considered the vessel to be in a dangerous position. We do not think that there are sufficient grounds for dealing with his certificate in respect of this neglect. We have therefore thought it sufficient to censure him in our report. The master's certificate we have supended for a period of three months.

SKIRMISHING NEAR MASSOWAH.

A DESPATCH from Massowah, dated Feb. 7, states that a body of irregulars, under the command of the chief Adam, who had been sent to protect the retreat of the Acher, Ghedamtega and Teroa tribes, with their cattle, had a skirmish on the evening of the 6th with some of Ras Aloola's soldiers, who were attempting to cut off the retreat of the tribes in question. Six Abyssinians were killed and one was taken prisoner. The Italians captured nine rifles of which three were Italian Wetterlys. There were no casualties on the Italian side. The tribes now occupy the hills outside the Italian lines. The chiefs of Ailet came into the Italian camp on Tuesday and made their submission to General San Marzano, promising at the same time to defend their territory against the Negus. Their request for Italian protection was granted by the Commander-in-Chief.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells, "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains teb, ivy poison, barber's itch.'

THE RAID INTO THE SAICHAL VALLEY.

THE *Pioneer* has received the following particulars of the death of Lieutenant Stewart while surveying in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Lieutenant Stewart, accompanied by Lance-Corporal McCormick and Private Owens of his regiment (Royal Canadians) and an escort of one Naik and 10 sepoys of the Border Police, left the neighbourhood of Rangamati on January 16th, and proceeded towards the Saichal Valley. On the 18th information was received at Demagiri from a friendly chief, Sayipuya, that a body of men belonging to the Mulien Poi chiefs, Kham Thlang and Lungtem, had started with the intention of raiding on British territory. Such reports are always coming in at this time of the year, but parties of police were sent out to the Belkai and Ohipoom, *i.e.*, north and south of Demagiri to watch the border, and Lieutenant Stewart was warned to be on the alert. He received the warning and wrote back that he would keep a proper look-out for Shendoes. No raid followed, and matters remained quiet until January 31st, when two reports were received at Rangamati of another intended raid. This time it was said, according to the first report, that 400 men of the Thang Thlang chiefs had arrived at Toilanpuri Surra and built huts there, stating that they were preparing to raid on British territory. According to the second report sent by Sayipuya 500 men, under orders of the Thang Thlang chiefs—Jahnata and Hangstata of the Mulien Poiclan—were about to raid near Burkhal. All the frontier posts were warned as usual. Every available man was out on patrol, Demagiri being left with only 50 men, while at Rangamati there were only recruits. It would have been too late then to have recalled Lieutenant Stewart in time, but there was no special anxiety felt regarding him as he had the usual guard given on the frontier and had been warned.

LIEUTENANT STEWART'S MOVEMENTS.

His movements up to February 3rd, when he was killed, seem to be as follows:—

He marched by very short stages, and a few days before the attack he returned his elephants as he was getting into more difficult country. He sent one of his guards with them, and also told off another of his guard to take back his dak, and was thus left with only a naik and eight men. On 1st February he still further reduced his escort by leaving behind him a part of his provisions under a guard of three men. At the time of the attack he had with him only six men, *viz.*, a naik and five sepoys. He does not appear to have thought an attack possible, as it appears he steadily refused to have even a sentry; and he and one of the European soldiers used almost daily to leave the camp in the afternoon after the day's work was over and go in different directions alone after game. When the naik pressed him to be more careful and to allow further precautions to be taken, he replied:—"*Kukie logue ane se hamara salam do.*" He thus seems to have scouted the idea of danger. On the evening of the 2nd the party halted in a flat piece of ground. They were then on the range connecting Belaisuri Tong with the Saichal range, and the path just there ran nearly north and south. They had come from the north, and the camp was arranged so that the sepoys slept in advance. Then came the stores. Then the huts occupied by Mr. Stewart and Lance-Corporal McCormick and Private Owens, and in rear of that the coolies. In the early morning Mr. Stewart awoke, dressed, and ordered the camp to be moved, but had not left his hut or put on his boots. The two soldiers were asleep in their hut. Mr. Stewart's *khidmutgar* was awake, and had sat up in the place where he had been asleep close to Mr. Stewart's hut; but he had not got up, and had only ordered the boy to go and get fire. The guards were engaged as follows:—Theka Ram Chetri (who was afterwards killed) was on his sleeping-place smoking; Amar Singh Dhamai was washing his mouth near the sepoy's cooking place; Nurbir Thappa was lighting his own fire at the cooking-place; while Khali Singh, Naik Gaja Ram and Jangbir Thappa were obeying calls of nature.

THE ATTACK.

Suddenly a shot was fired, which hit Theka Ram in the thigh and broke his thigh-bone. Two more shots were fired almost at once, one of which hit Amar Singh on the arm. Theka Ram picked up his rifle and belt with his ammunition; Gaja Ram and Amar Singh did the same; and lastly Kali Singh coming up did so also. Nurbir alone appears to have run away at the first short; and Jangbir was too far off to have a chance. The success of these first few shots appears to have been due to their having been fired before the smoke obscured the vision, and to their being fired with deliberate aim. Amar Singh finding himself wounded, at once went past Mr. Stewart's hut, going northward, and called out to him that the Kukies were on them.

DESERTION OF THE GUIDES.

Mr. Stewart's *khidmutgar* ran away at once, and so did all the coolies and the guides who where at a distance, and whose road to the rear was quite open. The boy who was by the fire also ran, but tripped and fell, and hence the first runaways reported him as dead, though he says he got up at once and ran away, but in a different direction. The naik, as he picked up his rifle, ordered Theka Ram to go to the rear and try to save himself as he was badly wounded, and he limped off, taking his gun and belt with him. There were thus left only Mr. Stewart and the two (or one as will appear hereafter) European soldiers, Kali Singh Naik, and Gaja Ram, the rest having all retreated or run away.

FIGHT WITH THE KUKIES.

By this time Mr. Stewart had begun to fire, coming out of his hut. He began with his revolver, and fired it off twice; but soon took to his breech-loading gun. The attention of the Kukies appears to have been concentrated on him from the time he began to fire, and this allowed the naik and Gaja Ram to get up to his side, and all three fired rapidly at the Kukies. The naik and sepoy tried to induce Mr. Stewart to take cover under a clump of bamboos near the pathway, but he refused either because he did not wish to leave his cartridges which were in the hut, or because he thought he could do more execution where he was. The naik says he was too much engaged in firing to look towards the European soldiers' hut, and that he never saw either of them; but Gaja Ram says he looked and saw one of them lying there, and that Mr. Stewart called to this man, but he never moved.

It is possible he was wounded or killed as he lay, though this is not likely, but the fact remains that neither of the soldiers took any part in the fight. Gaja Ram has stated that he knows their ammunition was with the coolies and not with them in the hut, and this explains their inaction. The firing meanwhile went on. The place where the Kukies were was thickly covered with dense smoke from their guns, and nothing much could be seen of them as they were hidden behind the trunk of a fallen tree. Kali Singh says he himself killed two who come out on to the path, and that Mr. Stewart shot several. Both sepoys have since said that Mr. Stewart could have retired under cover of the smoke had he chosen. This someke was due to the large charges of very bad powder used by the raiders. In the early morning such smoke hung heavily. They also used even nuts from trees as bullets, so short were they of lead.

MR. STEWART KILLED.

Mr. Stewart refused to retire, and after the firing had gone on some little time he was hit by a bullet in the chest, and fell back dead. The two sepoys had come nearly to the end of their ammunition, and they considered they were justified in looking after their own safety, so they entered the jungle and retired towards the depot, where the provisions had been left. The Kukies shortly afterwards gave a great yell, which probably marked their advance and discovery of Stewart's body; and this probably contributed to the safety of the fugitives, though Mr. Murray, who visited the place afterwards, reported that the jungle showed traces of having been thoroughly searched through a radius of about 100 yards, and in this search they discovered and decapitated Theka Ram, who had dragged himself to the stream.

SCENE OF THE FIGHT.

The fugitive coolies, headed by Mr. Stewart's servant, ran to the depot, where the *khidmutgar* said that the camp had been attacked and that he could not tell whether Mr. Stewart was alive or not, but that probably all were killed. The depot guard on this advanced towards the scene of the fight, and on their way met Gaja Ram and Amar Singh with their rifles and Nubir and Jangbir unarmed. Amar Singh, being wounded, was sent to the rear with the two unarmed men, and Gaja Ram and the three went forward, they having supplied Gaja Ram with ammunition. On the way they also met the Naik (who had separated from Gaja Ram immediately on Mr. Stewart's death), and all five went back to the scene of the fight.

It was now noon or later, and all had been quiet for some time. They found the body of Mr. Stewart and that of a European soldier both stripped and headless. Further search discovered the body of Theka Ram also headless. No other body was found, but there was much blood in the soldiers' hut and also along the path taken by the Kukies. They had thrown about all the provisions, and had taken everything the camp contained, including three Snider rifles belonging to the dead sepoy, Theka Ram, and to Jangbir and Nurbir—who had not carried their rifles off—two Martini-Henry rifles belonging to the two European soldiers, and a double-barrelled gun and a pistol belonging to Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's rifle had been taken by the steamer to Akyab, and had not been sent after him when the fight occurred. At the distance at which he was firing about fifteen yards a smooth-bore would be even more effective than a rifle would have been.

SEARCH FOR THE WOUNDED.

The sepoys followed up the trail some distance, but were all more or less wounded by "panjies" (bamboo spikes) with which the path had been freely planted, and they had also no food or water, so they returned and slept near the place of the fight. In the morning they again searched for the other European, but found no trace of him. After this they went back to the provision godown and despatched Jangbir and Nurbir with the wounded man, Amar Singh, to Rangamati. All the 5th they remained there, but went back on the 6th and placed mats on the bodies. On the afternoon of the 6th Mr. Murray (Superintendent of Police) arrived at the provision godown, and on the morning of the 7th he buried the bodies, putting up crosses to mark the spot. He, too, failed to obtain any trace of the other European soldier, and the Commissioner has ordered Kukies to be employed in trying to trace him, and has offered a reward of Rs. 2 0 for the discovery of the body. The missing man is supposed to be Owens.

The party of raiders seem undoubtedly to have been those of which Sayipuya gave warning on the second occasion. They apparently succeeded in getting by the patrol parties who were out to the south of Demagiri, or may have worked down further south so as to avoid them altogether, thus getting to the weakest point along the whole frontier. The object of the reconnaissance which Lieutenants Baird and Stewart were making was to find how the new road could be aligned and at what points posts should be established to close the gap at this very weak point.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 3	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 3	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Sweet bread per each	0 4 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloir, per lb.	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2nd SORT
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 6	0 2 0
Do. small	0 2 3	0 1 9
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—		
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0	
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 8 0	
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 9	
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 8	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6	
FRUITS—		
Pineapple, large, each	1 0 0	
Do. Small per each	0 10 0	
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 8 0	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0	
Orange, large, per dozen	1 4 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0	
Do. Cabul, per box	0 4 0	
Melons, water, large, each	0 10 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0 12 0	
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	5 0 0	
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1 8 0	
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 8 0	
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 3 0	
Chekoos per dozen	1 0 0	
Peaches, per dozen	0 12 0	
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1 0 0	
GRAIN—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 12 0	
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 10 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 2 0	
Oorced Ghoghary	3 10 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 8 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0	
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 12 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	5 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 4 0	
Do. Common, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	3 12 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 8 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr..	1 2 0	
Barley (new), per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0	
Oats, per phurra	5 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per phurra	4 4 0	
FIREWOOD—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. per maund	0 3 3	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3	
Aine, per candy	4 8 0	
Do. per maund	0 2 9	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 0 0	
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 6	
Kurmull, per candy	4 4 0	
Do. per maund	0 2 6	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
Do. per maund	0 4 0	
VEGETABLES—		
Do. Poona orSurat, large, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6	
Do. small, per maund	0 12 0	
Kurrachee, Middling zsie, per maund	2 0 0	
Do. do. per seer	0 0 9	
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 6	
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6	
Onions, per seer	0 0 3	
Cabbages, large, each	0 6 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Cauliflowers, large, each	0 6 0	
Do. small, each	0 4 0	
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3	
Lettuces, each	0 0 9	
Beet, large, each	0 1 3	
Do. small, each	0 0 9	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0	
Do. red, per dozen	0 1 6	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0	
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 0	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0	
Do. Bombay, per doz	0 8 0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0	
Do. small, each	0 6 0	
Beans, double, per seer	0 2 0	
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 9	
Water creases per small bunch	0 0 3	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 12 0	
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 3 0	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 9	

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, large size iron safe SHIGRAM HORSE, &c., at No. 38, Elphinstone Circle.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing tables, pigeon-hole presses, round tables, arm and without arm chairs, a large size fire proofsafe by Thomas Skidinn, 5 feet high by 4 feet broad by 2½ feet deep on stand, hanging punkahs, an office shigram with a bay galloway and harness, &c.

Property on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 1st March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (upper floor) on account of the concerned.

A small consignment of lamps and vases, consisting of crystal cut glass, table lamps, rich paint-oil vase lamps, bronze pedestal lamps, hand lamps, hanging lamps, flower vases, glass decanters, water goblets, glass table filters, glasses, tumblers, butter coolers, &c., and a few choice pieces of majolica flower vases.

Property on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mr. Mackenzie's Saw Mills at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. Chugonlall Toolsidass and Company, and on account and at the risk of Vulji Essajee Poonawalla.—

188 superior short English first-class, selected first-class, Indian first-class and second-class teak squares about 135 to 140 tons, in lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 65, Baboola Tank Road, opposite Byramjee Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne, Stuttgart, (in good order) a miniature billiard table, table ornaments, kerosine-oil, table hanging and wall lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. B. Robb. The same comprises set of dining table in four pieces, drawingroom, pier, sides writing tables, drawingroom and easy chairs, sideboard with mirror, iron and brass bedstead, almira, cupboards, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF LAND AT KHUNDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Major John Lyons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Khundalla on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 4 p. m.

A piece of land admeasuring 4 acres and 22 goonthas, registered under survey No 61, and situated at Khundalla close to the Railway station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Au Bon Marche, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mrs. F. Rich, Milliner and Dressmaker, retiring from business, the same comprises lady's slippers, petticoats, dressing gowns, guernseys, shoes and boots, boys' suits, cigarholders, merchaum pipes, money purses, hats and bonnets, collars, neckties, cuffs, toys, tobacco pouches, showcases, large size glass door cupboard, gas lamps, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT KHUNDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Major John Lyons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khundalla, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 1 p.m., the whole of the blackwood and teakwood furniture, crockery, glassware, platedware, table and bed linen, lamps, &c., of the Glendale Hotel.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th March, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases white dhoties.
2 cases white shirtings.
1 case plain and flowered shawls.
5 superior white Cashmere shawls.

An invoice of superior black iron bedsteads, 6¾ feet by 5 feet, also children's cots 5 by 3 and 4½ by 2½ feet.

A few articles of household furniture consisting of teakwood dining table, chairs, Madras cots, with mattresses, teapoys, screens, hanging lamp, &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Gopaljee Mooljee—

EKS 1273-1290
1291-1309 } 5 cases silver lamets, Nos. 4 and 7.
PN 1312

By order of Mr. Nurseydass Jitram and on account and at the risk of Nagindass Bhagoobhoy, trading under the name of L. Jumnadass and Co.—

1 bale piece-goods.
50 bundles T. red yarn.

By order of Messrs. B. Ferozshaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned.

EPM 160 66-7 cases rich hanging and wall lamps of 2, 3 and 4 light, ex s. s. Yesso.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome boatshaped landau in very good order and nearly new.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong office shigram.
1 bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TRINITY STREET, NEAR DHOBIE TALAO.

On TUESDAY, the 13th March, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Awabai, widow of the late Merwanjee Aslajee Manockbai, wife of Manockjee Merwanjee and Hirabai, wife of Pestonjee Cowasjee, the administratrixes of the Estate of the said Merwanjee Aslajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Palonjee Rustomjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of March, 1880.

Firstly—All that piece of ground together with the messuage or compartment standing thereon, situate on the east side of Trinity-street, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 52 feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the house of Luxumon Nowjee, on the west by the said Trinity Street, on the north by the property secondly described and on the south by the Parsee Agiary.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or compartment standing thereon, situate on the east side of Trinity Church-street, near Dhobie Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 52 feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the property of Luxumon Nowjee, on the west by the said Trinity-street, on the north by the house of Cursetjeee Dady, and on the south by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Daver Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three quarters of an hour, and hours, and showing dates and months, another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month, large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhol and Mukle of London, with six barrels playing very nicely, handsome ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, 6 and 12 lights by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, 5 musical boxes playing different airs, oil paintings fitted with fifteen day French clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs, very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, oilpaintings, oleographs, and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davar, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week ago before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, a quantity of valuable machinery. Particulars of which will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th February, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st March, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.—

1 case white doria.
5 cases colored prints.
6 bales Turkey red yarn, No. 40.
1 case white drills.
2 cases white shirtings.
2 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 cases white lappet sarries.
3 cases blue and red striped dhoties.
5 bales jacquard shawls.
1 case silk satin.
3 cases gold brocade gauze.
2 cases coloured sarries.
5 bales colored handkerchiefs.

A whole plate camera, with 3 double dark slides, lens on tripotstand by Ross.

AUCTION SALE OF STE EL COBBLES.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd March ... at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by P ublic Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the conc erned—
245 coils steel cobbles, ex Elt on.

Bombay, 29th February, 1888.

MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORT ES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF EMPT Y INDIGO TUBS AND SHEDS.

THIS DAY, WE NESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJ EE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, t Naigaum Bhoiwada, Parell, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee for the estate and e ffects of Noormahomed Dada an adjudged Insolvent, con sisting of empty indigo tubs and temporary sheds for rem oval.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay February, 1888.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of:

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

Resuming our advices, interrupted yesterday by the Holi holiday, we have no change to chronicle in any of the financial quotations wired from London since Friday with the exception of that for Silver, which was 1-16d. per oz. lower on Saturday at 43⅞d.

In the Wheat and Mincing Lane Markets, the only movement in prices reported has been in the latter, where Medium Mysore Coffee was 1s. per quarter cheaper. The week's Imports of Linseed were 19,000 quarters heavier than for the week before, at 27,000 quarters. The Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with 1,090,000 Goat Skins, and 410,000 Sheep Skins put forward. Prices of the former were very firm.

Cotton was steady in Liverpool yesterday; and spot prices of American and East Indian were unchanged. Arrivals of the former, however, were 1-32d. higher from February-March to April-May, and 1-64d. up in more distant positions; and business in "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, is reported at 5 5-16d. for February-March, which is 1-16 higher than the rate wired on Friday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales inclusive of 1,200 Surats; and the Imports 15,000 bales. This morning the market opened quiet; probable sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

In New York prices were still unaltered yesterday at 10 9-16 cents for spot Mid-Uplands, and 10·73 cents for June Futures. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 9,000 bales, making the total for the first two days of the week decidedly light compared with the two previous years, the figures being as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	19,000	9,000
Two days' do.	18,000	29,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,835,000	4,793,000	4,539,000

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec......	8,07,962
Do. do. Branches	Inc......	1,16,395
Other Deposits	Inc......	8,00,876
Government Securities	Dec......	5,318
Loans	Dec......	2,28,992
Bills Discounted	Dec......	9,18,886
Cash with other Banks	Inc......	4,17,337
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc......	1,41,481

The slacker condition of our Export trade last week is indicated by the Presidecy Bank's statement issued this afternoon for yesterday, in which an increase in Private Deposits to the extent of 8 lakhs is shown, while Discounts and Loans show a material falling off, the total decrease in trade requirements being some 19½ lakhs, although, owing principally to Government withdrawals, the actual increase in the Cash Balance on Saturday was only about a lakh and a half. Money continues pretty plentiful outside, and until business receives some further impetus there seems no reason for expecting anything like stringency in the market.

Cotton.—Rather higher rates were named in the morning, especially for Broach, in view of the Liverpool advices above recorded; but there has been only a slight enquiry from exporters, and we cannot call the market more than steady at the quotations which ruled at the close of last week. Business is reported to have been done in "Good" Broach for March delivery, between dealers. Bhownuggur has been quoted at Rs. 200 for "Good," Rs. 208 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 216 for "Fine;" and we hear of a line of the medium grade having been booked, for May delivery, at Rs. 208. A moderate business, the bulk of which must be credited to buyers for local consumption, is reported in ready Cotton, consisting of some 500 bales Dhulia, at Rs. 185-92½; 400 Sheagaum, at Rs. 205-9; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 209; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 180-84; and a small lot of Wudwan, at Rs. 205 per candy.

Seeds and Wheat.—These markets have been inanimate since the close of last week, and prices may be called unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	15,435	bales.
Wheat..	30,110	cwt.
Linseed	10,254	"
Gingelly.......................................	5,464	"
Groundnuts..................................	6,851	"

Freights.—We hear of no fresh business passing in forward charters; and the ready market is quiet at our quotations, say:—

	Cotton.	Seeds & Wheat. per ton.
Liverpool...................	18s. 9d.	16s. 3d.
London......................	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
Havre	20s.	18s. 9d.
Dunkirk	18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.
Antwerp	18s.	17s. 6d.
Marseilles	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Genoa	26s. 3d.	21s. 3d. } Ex. 2s.
Trieste and Venice ...	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d. }

Exchange.—Our market opened weak this morning after the holiday in sympathy with the decline in Silver on the other side, 1s. 5d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for demand Bank Bills were at first quoted; but the market continued to droop, and, at closing, a decline of 1-32d. from these rates had been established, some Credits for near delivery having been sold at what afterwards became the ready rate, while some private Wire Transfers were placed for cash at 1s. 4⅞d. We quote closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do. ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs	do. ...	1·79½ to ¼	"

Government Paper opened at 97⅛ for Four per cents, Calcutta being quoted ⅛ lower for money and for the near account, and at 97 9-16 for the end of next month, and has been steady at these quotations all day with little doing. 4½ per cents are 103½ nominal.

Shares.—Although the market nominally reopened to-day, the holiday feeling has continued, and little actual business has been transacted. Amongst the few changes which have been made in quotations we have to note a decline of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit Mill shares; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Balloo. Bombay-Burma, first issues have gone up Rs. 15; and the second issue are Rs. 10 higher, Bank of Bombays shares are Re. 1¼ dearer, actual business having been done in them to-day at Rs. 777½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th Feb. as compared with the statement of the 18th Feb.:—

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
	Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital................	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	78,70,675	70,62,713
do. do. at Branches......	21,97,725	23,14,120
Other Deposits	2,38,78,797	2,46,79,673
Post Bills	15,946	15,706
Cash Credits undrawn..............	11,23,372	11,54,905
Rs	4,77,36,515	4,78,77,117
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	35,80,825	35,75,507
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	38,30,617	45,64,590
Loans, on Security of do.	30,15,834	27,86,842
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,628	5,671
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,47,87,847	2,38,68,961
Stamps..................................	28,035	27,999
Dead Stock............ Rs. 5,86,858 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,01,858	3,01,858
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,73,607	9,90,844
Cash and Currency Notes	1,14,78,564	1,16 20,045
	4,77,36,515	4,78,77,117

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

There is little that needs explanation in the Bill introduced by the Under-Secretary for India authorizing the borrowing of ten millions sterling in England for railway construction in India. Within a few days of three years since a precisely similar Bill was introduced by Mr. J. K. Cross and subsequently carried, and the explanation tendered then as now was that the borrowing powers which had been given by Parliament being almost exhausted it was necessary to renew them, ten millions being the limit of borrowing powers usually given in these Bills. The point about which there is most room for curiosity is as to whether the new borrowing powers will be more slowly exhausted than those voted in 1885. In all probability they will, for the Government of India are not just now in an enterprising mood, and anywhere else but on the north-west frontier they will think twice or thrice before they enlarge their railway responsibilities in the shape of guarantee or otherwise. The ten-and-a-half million sterling authorized for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is certainly ample for the purpose, the total capital outlay on the line to the end of 1886 having been only eight crores twenty-eight lakhs, and the line not having been such a prosperous concern that a large premium should be paid, the Government ought to have satisfied themselves that it will cost them less to work the railway as a State line than to continue guaranteeing interest upon its capital. It has thus far been a sufficiently heavy burden upon the State, the net amount which has been advanced to it having up to end of 1886 been a little short of two-and-a-quarter million sterling, of which £373,000 was advanced in that one year.

Legislation for the abolition of imprisonment for debt moves slowly in India. It is more than six years since the Government of India addressed a circular to the local Governments, and to various officials and public bodies, with a view of ascertaining what was the prevailing opinion on the subject. A year and a half ago Mr. Ilbert introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill which provided, subject to certain limitations, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, but in the first instance the Act was to be applied only to the North-West Provinces and Oudh; the other local Governments were left to adopt it as they saw fit. The history of legislation on this subject furnishes us with proof that an official oligarchy can be as slow in its movements as a democracy. At the present moment Mr. Ilbert's Bill has not got beyond the stage of being reported upon by a Select Committee, and reprinted with the amendments proposed by that Committee. Mr. Ilbert, following as closely as might be, the lines of English procedure, proposed to abolish liability to imprisonment for default in compliance with a decree or order of a civil court except when the order was for payment of a fine where the defaulter was a trustee or a person in a fiduciary capacity; or where the defaulter had means to pay the money or had concealed or made away with his property. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council have dealt somewhat freely with Mr. Ilbert's Bill in endeavouring to amend it. They object to the experimental application of the measure to any province. Any measure dealing with the Civil Procedure Code deals with law of general force in India, and it should be as general as that law itself, and its application or non-application should be determined by the Legislature. Here is a vindication of constitutional principle which we can easily respect, and with which we are not at all disposed to quarrel. It was regarded as one of the weak points of the domestic legislation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government that by making so many of its measures permissive it weakened the authority of the Legislature, and introduced a pernicious principle into English law. Experimental legislation, indeed, is a product of these later times, at which the scientific legists of other days would have stood aghast. The Select Committee have done well in declining to enter upon so doubtful a path, though we think they might have done better than merely shelter themselves behind Macaulay's aphorism "Uniformity when you can have it; diversity when you must have it; but in all cases certainty." However, they would have the Bill made operative wherever the Code of Civil Procedure is operative; and they would introduce into the procedure suggested by Mr. Ilbert certain improvements for which much may be said. Mr. Ilbert's Bill was certainly a cautious measure, and there was good reason for asking if under its provisions it would not still be possible for much to occur which an advocate of the principle of imprisonment for debt would condemn. As to the circumstances which are to influence the Court in deciding whether or not a debtor is to be imprisoned, these are the same in the original measure and in the reprint of it which the Legislative Council ordered on Saturday. The improvement is in the sections which provide for the cognizance of the matter by the Court. Under Mr. Ilbert's Bill whoever was brought before the Court would be brought on a warrant, in custody. He might release himself either by payment of the sum sued for, or by having recourse to bankruptcy, or by proving that he came within the exceptions provided in the Bill. But the stigma of arrest would rest upon him all the same. Hence the propriety of the proposal of the Select Committee that when an application is made for the execution of a decree for money by arrest and imprisonment the Court may issue a notice, instead of a warrant, calling on the debtor to show cause why he should not be committed to gaol. As the Select Committee point out, this makes an important difference. Under the existing law the debtor comes before the Court in custody; under the proposed Act he would come as a free man.

In this, of course, there is a consideration for the honest debtor to which he is quite entitled. Such a man never should go into custody, even for a day. Insolvency, it is often said, is open to any man not able to meet his engagements; but release secured by that means comes after the mischief has been done, and after the stigma of imprisonment has rested upon him. The objection, we suppose, which will be taken against this modification of the Bill will doubtless be that it will give the fraudulent debtor too much chance. The notice from the Court to show cause why he should not be committed to gaol in execution of the decree against him will, we shall be told, only be a notice to the Bombay Bannia to flee to his ancestral village in Kathiawar and to the Memon to hie him to Cutch Mandvie. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have given expression to that view of the matter in putting it on record that until the Indian Bankruptcy Law does away with the facilities which native traders at present possess for absconding from the jurisdiction of the Court it would be premature to deprive a creditor of the right of arresting a judgment debtor. But if we have made up our minds that a particular amendment of the law is desirable—as for instance the substitution of a notice to the judgment debtor for a warrant—we should not delay it because some other amendment has still to be effected. The question of absconding debtors should have been dealt with long ago, and if the Foreign Office would only bestir itself the scandals permitted almost in sight of injured creditors would cease before another twelve months are over. No one will believe that the practical difficulties that stand in the way are great enough to excuse the patient compliance of the Government of India with these impudent bravings by fraudulent debtors of the decrees of British Courts. If half the pressure that has of late been brought to bear upon the Native States to induce them to give up transit duties were applied to them in order to set at work a system of civil extradition the scandal would be at an end, and a considerable step would have been taken towards improving the tone of commercial morality. This, however, is for the Foreign Office, and not for the Legal Member of Council.

Upon the general principle of the Bill there is a very considerable consensus of agreement. In abolition of imprisonment for debt, as an absolute principle, not many of us believe. It is easy enough to speak of it as a remnant of barbarism, as the High Court of the North-West Provinces has done. There are remnants of barbarism confronting us in daily life which can only be dealt with by this other remnant, and if barbarism is to be banished we can only say "*Que messieurs les barbares commencent.*" We shall dispense with imprisonment for fraudulent debtors when debtors cease to be fraudulent, and not until then. But when imprisonment is resorted to as an ordinary incident in civil procedure it is another matter. It is, on the whole, as inappropriate a means to the end in view as the wit of man could have devised. Used as an extraordinary incident—as a means of dealing with men who can pay and will not, and who make away with their property in order to cheat their creditors—it is a wholesome and useful process, which will be necessary so long as wickedness and the policeman remain on the earth. It was the Chancellor d'Aguesseau who said that the source of all legislation was vanity. Is that the same thing as saying that there is always a lady in the case? It so happens that the *purda nashin* woman was the cause and the beginning of the legislation on the subject of imprisonment for debt which is now making slow progress in Council. A question arose as to how the decrees of Courts were to be disposed of in the cases of ladies of this status, and before dealing with it, it was thought better to consider the whole question of imprisonment for debt. It may interest Rukhmabai and her friends to know that if this Bill pass in the form which Mr. Scoble and the Select Committee have given to it it will seem more invidious than even it would now to imprison an Indian wife who refused to live with her husband. One class of judgment debtors the Committee say they propose absolutely to exempt from liability to arrest or imprisonment for debt, and that is women. Whether or not Mr. Scoble contemplates extending this exemption to women against whom decrees have gone out under any other civil process does not appear. But the Select Committee have indirectly endorsed, not without design we hope, the principle for which the friends of Rukhmabai contend. As surely as that the greater includes the less the exemption from liability to imprisonment which the Government propose to confer upon indebted women should be extended to women who owe no man anything but a conjugal affection which will not come at the bidding of gaolers.

We print to-day a communication on the Somali Coast question over a signature which will be identified as that of a well-known Political Officer, who was in charge of the administration of Zeila for two years, and whose ability to speak with authority on the subject will not be questioned. It may be well to state, in parenthesis, that this is the first communication on Somali affairs which we have received from this writer, and that he is in no way responsible for statements on the subject which have appeared in our columns from time to time. "J.S.K." confirms all that we have said in regard to the effect upon Somali opinion of the uncertain and irresolute policy which has been adopted in regard to Zeila and the regions thereabout. "The irresolute and yielding policy of our Home Government," he says, "in all its dealings with the French in Zeila and the Gulf of Pajura, has already seriously damaged our prestige in the eyes of the Western Somali tribes, and, if persisted in, will probably lead to the gravest complications, and render our position at Berbera and Bulhar extremely difficult." Our correspondent's account of the looting that succeeded the capture of Gildezza is a strange commentary upon a recent statement that there had been not the slightest interruption of the route between Zeila and Harrar. He suggests ways and means of doing what we have insisted upon all along, namely, of making the route from Zeila as safe and secure as an important trade route should be made. His suggestions on this point may be commended to the Bombay Government, who, through the political authorities at Aden, have much to say on the matter. What is wanted is that so long as we are in administration of the Coast our occupation of it should be made effective for the protection of trade and for the maintenance of our name and authority amongst the tribes. For the region is one in which competition for political and commercial influence is keen and unceasing.

Lord Cross's statement that he will lay the report of the Public Service Commission before the House unless Lord Dufferin telegraphs that he has objections to offer, is unusual in its form, and seems to imply that the Report has been drawn up in terms which the Government of India may not approve. It is difficult to imagine that anything so untoward can have happened. The Report was drawn up in London, after the return of Sir Charles Turner to England. But the bases of it were settled in India, and it was understood that a complete agreement had been arrived at on all points, Sir Charles Aitchison representing the views of the Government of India. The Report will probably be found to recommend the raising of the age of candidates for the competitive examination in London for the Civil Service to twenty-two years, and that an examination open to all comers should be held in India for admission to a Provincial Service, for which a certain number of appointments, taken from the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services, should be reserved. This Provincial Civil Service would give to natives an equivalent for the advantages which European candidates for the Imperial Civil Service would retain from the holding of the examination *ad hoc* in London. It will probably be found that the recommendations of the Committee are calculated to admit more Europeans into the Provincial Civil Service than can under the present system find admission into the ranks of the Uncovenanted while natives candidates will have their opportunities of entering the higher service materially augmented. But in the main the one service would be European while the Provincial will be chiefly recruited by natives of India.

The contradictory announcements respecting Sir Charles Bernard's return to India are set at rest by the announcement that he has accepted the Secretaryship to the India Office for Statistics and Commerce vacated by the resignation of Mr. Pedder. This leaves the appointment to the Mysore Residency still open, while the departure of Mr. Cordery in the course of March will place the important post of Resident at Hyderabad also at the disposal of the Government. The resignation of Mr. Pedder is unfortunately due to ill-health, which has for some time past, deprived the India Office of his valuable services. When Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Mr. Pedder did good work for the City in connection with the Water-Supply and the commencement of the new drainage system. His retirement from official life will recall the memory of those services in Bombay where he passed so many laborious years.

We understand that the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University have during the past few days decided to recommend the Senate to abolish the Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, substituting for it the M.B. Degree, the Previous Examination being made a necessary qualification for entrance into the Grant Medical College and for the M.B. Degree. This is a distinct advance upon the provision for extra-professional education which was proposed to be made when the question was first discussed. The Faculty, we believe, were indeed asked to adopt a proposal for adding only the English and Logic papers of the Previous Examination to the Matriculation Standard; but it appears to have been felt that the Senate would regard that as an inadequate security for the extra-professional education of medical students. The recommendation of the Medical Faculty supplies the basis of a compromise for which it ought to be possible to make out an exceedingly good case when the question again comes before the Senate.

Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, is expected to arrive in Aden this week, from home and the Somali Coast. The Aden Chamber of Commerce intend interviewing him in reference to the delay in the dredging of the harbour, concerning which there is much dissatisfaction in commercial circles.

The carriage accident to Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., to which reference was made recently, occurred at Oldham. On a dark winter's night Mr. Maclean was in a brougham, which was driven by a coachman who—the night being cold, it is charitably mentioned—had taken something too much to keep himself warm, the horse was driven at full speed over an embankment fifteen feet high. The occupant of the brougham was terribly shaken and bruised, but miraculously escaped without broken bones. He is now, we are happy to learn on the best authority, quite recovered from the effects of the accident. What became of the coachman? On that point we have no information.

The Marine Court of Enquiry concluded yesterday, when the Court gave its decision. Captain Thwaite was found fault with for not using the lead and ascertaining correctly his position before entering the harbour. The Court suspended his certificate for three months, at the same time recommending the granting to him of a chief mate's certificate during the time of suspension. The chief officer, Mr. W. Wallace, was censured.

A sub-committee of the Corporation had been appointed to draw up a letter to Government on the subject of the amended Municipal Bill, together with a schedule setting forth in detail the objections of the Corporation to certain sections. Both the letter and the schedule were considered by a committee of the whole Corporation yesterday, and were adopted with some alterations, which were mostly of a verbal character. There was, however, one omission of some importance made in the letter. It was stated in one of the concluding paragraphs that if the Bill was not amended to meet the views of the Corporation, all members of any independence would refuse to serve, and the tone of that body would gradually be lowered. It was decided to take out the whole of this paragraph.

We are informed that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is unable to pay his promised visit to the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry on the 9th proximo.

The escort of Major Yates' party arrived at Kushk on the 17th instant all well.

Entries for the handicap in the Gymkhana Sky Races will close at noon on Friday, the 2nd March. Acceptances to be in by 4 30 p.m.

The Duke of Orleans and Prince Henry of Orleans leave shortly for a shooting trip in the Nepal terai.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Commissioner of the Hoshungabad Division, takes furlough immediately preparatory to retirement.

From private sources a contemporary hears that it is likely the third Viceroyalty will be shortly vacant, by the resignation of Lord Londonderry, who, after two years' onerous service in Ireland, may find himself obliged on account of the health of his wife to resign office.

It is understood that there will be no call upon the services of Mr. J. W. Quinton in the Legislative Council this season at Simla, and that he will consequently resume his place in the Board of Revenue in these Provinces, thereby causing Mr. J. C. Robertson to revert to the Commissionership of Rohilkhund.

The Madras Government has decided to locate the Revenue Department in the St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam, and for this purpose has sanctioned estimates, aggregating Rs. 10,325, for alterations and improvements to the building and for constructing an enclosure for distrained cattle. The total sanction for the buildings now stands at Rs. 47,890.

At their meeting last Saturday, the Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore discussed the "Note" written by Sir Harry Prendergast, R.E., Officiating Resident, Bangalore, relative to the aid the Municipality of Bangalore proposed to give to General Fischer's project for supplying that town with water. The Board resolved that they should, as suggested by the Resident, wait for the opinion of the advisers of the Madras Government on the project, which will come before them shortly.

The annual sports of the Ballygunge Cricket Club were held on the 25th. There was a large attendance in spite of the hot afternoon. A good record was made in throwing the cricket ball by Mr. R. D. Murray, the distance being 104 yards 10 inches. The Naval Volunteers won the tug-of-war. Lady Bayley distributed the prizes.

"Islam and Christianity in India" is the title of an unsigned paper in the *Contemporary* in which the writer accounts for the greater success of conversion by Mahomedans by the greater existing affinity between the practices of Hindoos and Islamites than with Christians. He concludes thus:—"Mahomedan proselytism succeeds in India, because it leaves its converts Asiatics still; Christian proselytism fails in India, because it strives to make of its converts English middle-classmen."

The Governor-General of Goa has issued orders forbidding the Governors of Damaun and Diu and other Portuguese Delegates to correspond direct with foreign Government. All questions of international interest with foreign powers must be submitted in the first instance to the Goa Government, which will be the only channel of communication in future.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 27.

It is not expected that the Porte will at once comply with Russia's request conveyed through M. Nelidoff, but will probably temporize while the Ambassadors of the other Powers will remain quietly aloof.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., who was recently appointed Resident at Mysore, has finally decided not to return to India, and has accepted instead the Office of Secretary to the India Office for Revenue Statistics and Commerce in succession to Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S.I., who has resigned.

(Above message delayed owing to mutilation.)

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

FEB. 28.

Lord Cross announced last night that unless Lord Dufferin telegraphs that he has any objections, he will lay the report of the Public Service Commission before the House on an early day this week, and he took the opportunity afforded by this statement to thank the Members of the Commission for the great trouble they had taken in the discharge of their onerous duties.

THE LOAN BILL.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Sir John Gorst explained that the Loan Bill was introduced merely to enable the Government to borrow and lend money to the Railway Companies when such a course would be cheaper then giving a guarantee.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Captain Yates and Major Peacocke have arrived in London, having completed the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan Boundary.

FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

A complete rupture has occurred in the negotiations regarding a Commercial treaty between France and Italy on the question of the tariff.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, FEB. 28.

An engagement between the troops of the Negus and the Italian Army in Abyssinia is imminent. King John is rapidly advancing towards Asmara.

OBITUARY.

John Clayton, Actor.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 25th idem.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning for Kurrachee.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta arrived here yesterday morning from Colombo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

Mail steamer Shanon from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
Bar Silver	43⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. do.	72⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52

ADMIRAL SIR FREDRICK RICHARDS is on his way to Colombo from Calcutta with his ship Bacchante, and is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th proximo.

FROM a telegram received yesterday from Hongkong, we learn that the sales of Indian yarn for the last ten days amounted to about 5,000 bales, the prices being quoted a shade lower all round.

IT is explained that the most absolute and rigid orders regarding the crossing of the Tibet frontier will be given to Colonel Graham, who has been appointed to the command of the expedition. The one sole object of the expedition is to turn the Tibetans out of Lingtu if they are still there on March 15th, but care will be taken also to guard other points on the Sikkim frontier so as to prevent any raids that might be made to cause a diversion. There is not the least possibility of Tibet being invaded, and the very composition of the expeditionary force proves that while Lingtu, which is in Sikkim territory, must be cleared of intruders, beyond this no further operations will be necessary. It is considered probable that the Tibetan authorities will open negotiations now they see the Government of India are in earnest. They have hitherto believed no action would be taken, and hence their persistency in holding on to Lingtu. The troops of the expeditionary force will be sent to Padong with as little delay as possible, and Commissariat and Transport arrangements are being pushed forward with the usual energy.

THE annual general meeting of the General Family Pension Fund was held at Calcutta on the 25th inst., Mr. H. H. Remfry presiding. The annual report showed there had been a satisfactory increase in the number of subscribers to the Fund during the year, which in this and other respects compared favourably with the preceding one. Forty-nine new subscribers had joined, and one old subscriber had rejoined. The Fund had lost 25 subscribers, of whom 16 had discontinued subscribing, while 9 had died. The accumulated funds amounted to nearly Rs. 15,70,000. The expenses had been only 11½ per cent. of the income, though the income had been diminished by the abatements and the rate of exchange had continued very unfavourable. The abatements for the year amounted to Rs. 8,430. In spite of these abatements the directors had been able to purchase Government paper for more than a lakh of rupees during the year. The directors see no reason why the scale of abatements sanctioned by the subscribers should not be continued for another year from 1st April, 1888. They propose to submit the statistics of the Fund to the end of 1888 to Mr. James Meikle, actuary, and should his valuation be sufficiently favourable, the directors hope to be able to recommend an extension of rule 4 by giving 30 per cent. abatement to subscribers who, on and after 1st April, 1890, shall have completed 20 years of subscription. This will be consistent with the principle and scale already adopted. The report was adopted and Messrs. H. H. Remfry and J. Rushton, the directors who went out by rotation, were re-elected, and Messrs. F. C. R. Wyman and R. D. Newing were also re-elected auditors of the Fund.

THE SOMALI COAST QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest a leading article in your contemporary of the 21st instant, and the reply to it in the *Bombay Gazette* of 22nd on the subject of the Somali Coast. Although I have no intention of taking part in the controversy between the two papers, yet as even yours contains some inaccuracies, which it is in my power to correct, I think it right to indicate them; especially as there are one or two important points connected with this subject, which have hitherto been overlooked by all the papers—both in India and England. The first point is in connection with the offer of the Porte two or three years ago to dispose of the sovereignty of Zayla to England for a certain sum; and the recent telegram which announced that the Porte had demanded the evacuation of Zayla by the British troops.

The following passage occurs in the Historical Notice prefixed to Colonel Hunter's "Grammar of the Somali Language," published in 1880:—

"At present Zaila, the most westerly of the Somali ports, is held by Egypt. It was sold to the Khedive by the Porte, in exercise of a nominal sovereignty possessed by the Sultan in virtue of his being the successor of the Imams of San'a, to whom it formerly appertained."

Colonel Hunter is indisputably the highest authority on all matters connected with the Somali Coast and its politics; and being himself in charge of the archives of the Residency Office at Aden, it is reasonable to suppose that he did not unadvisedly make the statement above quoted. If, then, the Porte sold Zayla to Egypt, by what right does it offer to sell the place again to England, or demand its evacuation by our troops, we having taken it over from the Egyptians? Any one acquainted with the history of Zayla and its neighbourhood during the past two years, will naturally attribute this demand to French instigation; for the result of handing over Zayla to Turkey would practically mean making it a French port, which is what the latter have been scheming to accomplish ever since the Egyptians evacuated the country three years ago.

The irresolute and yielding policy of our Home Government in all its dealings with the French in Zayla and the Gulf of Tajure, has already seriously damaged our prestige in the eyes of the western Somali tribes; and, if persisted in, will probably lead to the gravest complications, and render our position at Berbera and Bulhar extremely difficult.

In your leader of the 22nd instant you rightly remark that Zayla "commands the best, if not virtually the only route to Harrar, and the relatively rich country of which that place is the commercial centre." Gildessa is only thirty miles from Harrar, while the total distance from Zayla to Harrar is 287 miles. Gildessa, situate on the frontier of the Eesa and Galla country, is the place where the coffee, hides, ivory, *wars* (saffron,) &c., are brought on Galla camels and donkeys to be transferred to Eesa camels for conveyance to Zayla; for the Gallas will not venture to take their animals into Eesa territory, nor will the Eesa take theirs into the Galla country intervening between Gildessa and Harrar. As there are seldom sufficient animals ready to form a *kafila*, large quantities of goods are often detained for many weeks at Gildessa, while the *abbans* are endeavouring to procure camels in the neighbourhood. This was more especially the case while we maintained a garrison there for the protection of the trade route; and Abdilli (not Abdul Ali), the late Amir, foreseeing that Gildessa was likely to rival Harrar as a commercial centre, and cause him much loss of revenue, made frequent attempts to corrupt our garrison, and induce them to take service under him. About a month before the massacre of the Porro expedition, several European merchants (two Italians and four or five Greeks) arrived at Gildessa from Harrar with an unusually large quantity of merchandise. Being, apparently, eager to return to civilization, they all proceeded to Zayla, leaving their goods to be brought by the *abbans* when carriage could be procured. These merchants arrived in Zayla on the day of the departure of Count Porro's expedition; and they never again saw the goods which they had left behind them. Had they remained at Gildessa to look after their goods (as, in my opinion, it was their duty to do), I firmly believe that the Gildessa outpost would not have been taken by the Amir of Harrar, Count Porro and his companions would not have been massacred, and the property of the merchants would not have been looted. As this statement may appear somewhat startling, I had better give some explanation of the grounds upon which I make it. You are mistaken in saying that the Amir first massacred the Italians, and then captured the British post at Gildessa. The reverse was the case; in fact, the Harrari troops would not have ventured north of Gildessa without first disarming our garrison there. The massacre took place at Arto, seven or eight miles north-east of Gildessa. When the Amir's troops arrived at the latter place, and called upon our men to give up their arms and ammunition, the Indian Havaldar in command of the post seems to have dreaded incurring the responsibility of using force; and after some hesitation yielded to the arraris without firing a shot. The outpost was on a hill near the river, and if there had been even one resolute European present to encourage the garrison, they could have kept the enemy at a distance; and in the meantime have sent a message to the Italians to hasten to their assistance.

Naturally enough, after the capture of the post the whole of the merchandise was looted by the Amir's people as well as the Gallas and Somalis, and to a great extent, I believe, by the trusted *abbans* themselves. One Italian firm alone on this occasion lost goods, valued at forty-thousand dollars.

Until the question whether Zayla is to be permanently retained or abandoned has been finally settled, it is, of course, not advisable to spend more money there than is absolutely necessary; still the following suggestions for the protection and improvement of the chief trade route, the development of trade and consequent increase of the revenue of the port, may be thought useful at some future time.

Gildessa, being a notoriously unhealthy place, is not suitable as an outpost, but doubtless a better situation could be found somewhere in the neighbourhood. A good defensible position near a water supply having then been selected by an experienced officer, a substantial walled Zareeba should be built, enclosing house accommodation for a garrison of about fifty men, a few of whom should be mounted. In order to maintain communication with the base at Zayla, as well as for other purposes, there should be small detached police posts at at least two intermediate camping places—preferably at Biyo-Kaboba and Hensa; and at least two men on each of these posts should be mounted.

One of the chief difficulties on the route is the absence of water between Warabod and Hensa, a distance of about 40 miles; but this might be remedied at a small cost by sinking two or three masonry-lined wells in the dry, sandy bed of the Hensa River at Dadab, which is about half way between the two places, and 465 feet above the sea level. For reasons which it would take too long now to explain, I am of opinion that water would be found there all the year round at a depth of less than fifty feet. Heliographic communication could be established between this place and Zayla; and, perhaps also continued southward throughout the greater part of the route.

If a political officer of local experience occasionally visited the frontier post and cultivated friendly relations with the Galla tribes as well as the Eesa Somal in the neighbourhood, it would soon become an important emporium, absorbing most of the trade which has hitherto passed through Harrar; and that ancient nest of fanaticism would dwindle into insignificance. He should, however, always go well supplied with presents in the shape of long-cloth, beads, tobacco, &c., without which little can be done in a country called by the Arabs "Bilard wa i-si;" a Somali expression meaning the "Land of Give me Something."—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 25. J. S. K.

IF Lord George Hamilton be sincere in his professed desire to give the taxpayer a fair return for his money, *Truth* hopes he will turn his attention to the naval-yard and depot at Esquimault. At this place, where there are seldom more than a couple of ships, and only one in the winter, the clerical staff consists of a naval storekeeper and accountant at £1,000 a year, a chief clerk at £560, and five writers, who receive from 14s. to 18s. per day. At Coquimbo, which is a very similar station for purposes of comparison, the corresponding establishment costs about £1,200 a year less. I should think from what we have heard lately that if a good deal less money were spent on clerks at some of these places, and a little more on guns and fortifications, it would be at least far better for the country, though, perhaps, not for individuals.

FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND *VIA* CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GUELPH, DEC. 18.

To the Anglo-Indian who may be ambitious of retiring to Manitoba, a word of description of the homestead of a settler will be interesting. Houses are of timber, doubled-walled, with felt between for winter cold protection; sometimes one room only, sometimes two; sloping roof; walls often, always in a bachelor's quarters, covered with cuttings from pictorial papers, or bird skins spread out and nailed to the walls. In the centre of the room, is the cellar, the main *raison d'être* of which is a store against the excessive cold of winter, for provisions. In a bachelor's quarters the sleeping is in bunks, not on cots. In the corner of each room is the indispensable and omnipresent stove—one always a cooking-stove. The bachelor settler has to do all for himself, and on this occasion between our calling in on a young Irishman about 12 o'clock in the morning, he had just stopped his plough and baited his horses for a mid-day feed and rest, and our calling in about 8 o'clock in the evening for tea and supper combined, our bread had been made by him in the interim, and delicous bread it was.

PROVISIONS IN MANITOBA.

Canned provisions from Chicago and Cincinatti are largely used all over the north-west of Canada. Few know more fully than those who have experienced it in travelling off the line, the extent to which a Canadian or an American relies on canned meat provisions. The general stores of all these new railway towns mainly consist of canned stores, meat and fruits; also vegetables to some extent, as tomatoes and peas. A table under the window, two or three chairs or stools, generally one arm chair, making some pretensions to being an easy-chair, a few boxes, and the "tale" is told, of stock of furniture. Outside, the farm buildings consist of stable and cow-house—very few keep pigs—open on the face side only, and heaped up with an embankment of earth to the eaves on the back and ends, often also covered with sods, as protection against cold. No barns for storage: the grain is all thrashed in the field, and carried at once to the elevators at the nearest railway station, dispensing with farm barns or stores for grain; and again the tale is told of farm buildings. Agricultural implements form a valuable investment in all farms here. Reapers are all self-binders, and ploughs, cultivators' drills, &c., are on every farm. Oxen are used very largely in cultivating, horses being too dear for a new settler to invest in. Teams are readily lent for a day's carriage of grain to the station.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT TREES.

The country here gone over in these few hours' shooting, and the ride to and from the Pipe-Stone is very undulating, or here called rolling; the only ugly feature is its treelessness, for until the River Pipe-Stone is reached, not a solitary tree is to be seen. The banks of the Pipe-Stone are fairly well lined with the usual trees—poplar, birch, and hemlock. There is none of the cotton wood found further west to be found here. The Pipe-Stone is like all the minor streams here; very little fall, hence in places almost stagnant, especially where they open out into wider *jheels*; some few of them abound in the jack fish. The whole country is like that round Calgarry and Swift Current, and, in fact, the whole of these vast plains were strewn with buffalo bones, and many a time does the skull of a buffalo seen at a distance half hidden in the grass, mislead one into the idea that there is a chance of a shot, for all carry a gun with them when out. The appearance of this country will be very considerably altered in the course of a few years. All the homesteads are as yet too new for trees to be growing round them; some few of the older ones are fairly well planted, but amongst most of the newer ones there is not a tree planted. Apples should do well here, and some of the hardier of the larger trees, if planted and tended when young.

PROSPERITY.

Amongst the settlers met in these few days spent at Verdin, was a young Irishman, the youngest of a family of six sons, who landed here some six years ago with 10 dollars to the good. He has now his own quarter section paid for, and 2,000 dollars in the Montreal Bank, and in a position to take a run home to the "old country" for a Christmas trip. The writer met him and another from Verdin later on the run from New York to Liverpool, a passenger in the Etruria, bound from Queenstown. There is a colony of young Irishmen at Verdin. Verdin is a busy little place of about 800 people, the usual amount of stores and implement makers, very few saloons or drinking-places—the town, as usual, laid out in plots to the extent of a 20,000 or 25,000 people town. There would be nothing surprising if the next 20 years found it had out-grown the staked-out blocks of to-day, so rapid is the growth of Western cities. In the surrounding country is room for thousands more of farms, as this is in one of the richer portions of lands for wheat-growing. The climate is severe in the winter, 30 and 40 below zero at the worst.

A WESTERN TOWN.

The next town of any importance on the north-west is Brandon, which is prettily situated on the Assiniboine River, lying about a mile from the town, the country sloping away from the line of railway to it. It has a population of 4,000 people, is a busy rising town, has at this time four grain elevators—a fact of itself speaking as to the increase in grain traffic. The character of the country has altered considerably round Brandon, and if a little better wooded, it would be a pretty country. The crude early character of the farms has changed here; they are larger, more permanent in the character of the building, and are to a great extent surrounded by trees. The town lies to the right of the railway, and as this is a divisional or locomotive station, there is a quarter of an hour's delay in the change, during which the traveller can look about him. Shortly after leaving the station the river, a broad stream, sluggish in its flow, is crossed over by a fine bridge.

The next station, Portage-la-Prairie is another new town similar in character, and of the size of Brandon, and like it devoted to grain traffic, and has a few mills started during the last year. The country round here has, however, been longer settled, the case as we go East until past Winnipeg. All of this country is particularly richsoil and as we go East the country is evidently fast being taken up. This being the junction of the Manitoba and N.-W. Railway for Edmonton, a branch of 500 miles of projected railway will, in time, make of it an important junction. At present the line is open for a distance of 180 miles to Winedosa, in little Saskatchewan, a sub-division of Manitoba, lying under a low range of hills called the Riding Mountains. The projected line of railway was started with the intention of building 50 miles a year, with a subsidy from the Canadian Government of 6,400 dollars a mile; short of the present termination of the line is the town of Gladstone. About here the country becomes more wooded and more hilly in character, and is a fairly productive wheat country bearing the fair average of 75 bushels to the acre.

THE RESOURCES OF CIVILISATION IN THE FAR WEST.

It is surprising in all these new towns, even of so small a population as 2,000, the use that is made of electricity for lighting, and of telephonic communication in houses; in such matters advantage is largely taken of anything, time and labour-saving, and in these timber-built towns electric lighting is such an additional safeguard against fire—towns where it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for the entire town to be burnt out at a fire. Gravelhurst, for instance, in Ontario last fall, a town of 5,000 people, situated a little north of Lake Simkot and on the Muskoka Lakes; the town of Vancouver in 1885, of which only two houses were left standing, and that arose from its ashes, if not as splendid as Chicago, still quite as rapidly. Winnipeg, in which city nearly one-half has been burnt and rebuilt in its short life of 20 years. During the writer's short stay of a few days in Vancouver, two fires occurred—one of four, the next of six houses. Twenty minutes to a half hour suffices to wipe out a street of these wooden-built houses, built like match-boxes and of most inflammable material.

THE CAPITAL OF MANITOBA.

Our next place of interest is Winnipeg, mile 1,483 from Vancouver, the capital of Manitoba—a city of 20,000 people in 1885, and probably in 1887 of 23,000. This city has not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of a "boom" in land speculation of 1883—85, and compared to its early growth is practically at a stand; in 1887 very little building was going on in the town; in 1870 Winnipeg was a place of only 300 people; 1875, 3,000; 1880, 8,000; 1885, 20,000; and the assessment has grown from 2,766,000 dollars in 1875 to 30½ millions in 1884. This statement will serve to show its rapid growth.

Winnipeg is the representative of the old Fort Garry of Hudson Bay Co.'s times. The gateway of this old fort alone exists now, the enclosing walls being demolished, and the site partly built over. A feeling of conservation in some few Winnpeggers, after considerable discussion, managed to preserve this relic of olden times, at least for the present. The gateway is at the upper end of the town, and close to the Assiniboine River Bridge, going east. Winnipeg is situated at the confluence of the River Assiniboine and Red River—the latter flowing north, the former coming in at an acute angle from the west, and much the larger river of the two: both rivers lie much below the level of the town, in deep cut beds, and flowing muddy streams. The Red Rivers, so called from the colour of its waters which are ambery brown; they flow north into Lake Winnipeg; in Indian language, lake of "Muddy Water." The Red River comes out of the State of Minnesota, 400 miles, a slight water-shed of tarns, almost as thick as autumn leaves, separating it from the upper reaches of the River Mississipi.

At Broadview, mile 1,219, the railway time was changed to "central time," which central time lasts up to Port Arthur: so long as the traveller remains in the train, this is a small matter, and one that can be ignored; when, however, he is moving about the streets of a town, it behoves him to correct his watch to the new time. Winnipeg is 96 40 deg. W. of Greenwich, and in Lat. 50 N., it is said to have a mean summer temperature (which implies nothing at all as a means of judging a climate) of 65 to 67 deg. The temperature at time rises to 100 deg. and is often very oppressive. The winter temperature falls to as much as 40 deg below zero, or 72 deg. of frost, 90 deg. of cold. The isothermal line of this part of Canada runs from Winnipeg almost due N. W. As we leave the province of Manitoba at mile 1,564, Station Rennie, it may be as well here to make reference to this province climatically and agriculturally before leaving Winnipeg. There can be no doubt about its soil being something exceptionally good and rich, a deep argillaceous mould, over a thick tenacious clayey subsoil, and one especially adapted to the growth of wheat. In a trench being made for drainage in the town of Winnipeg, the writer saw a section 10 feet deep, of which fully 5 feet was deep black loam, not in patches, but the full length of an excavation several hundred feet long, and the town of Winnipeg is by no means in a depression or valley. The soil is no doubt the accumulation of thousands of centuries of decayed vegetable matter, ash salts from prairie fires, and a certain precentage of animal matter, a stored-up wealth in the decay of the past for the support of the future. The flat nature of the country, and absence of anything approaching floods or tropical character of rains, has allowed it to accumulate in place of being carried off by drainage.

BLIZZARDS.

Blizzards are rare in the eastern portions, but more frequent in the western portions of Manitoba. Comparatively little snow falls on these prairie lands, an average of 20 inches; occasionally the fall is greater, or as much as 30 inches. Ploughing generally begins early in April, and harvest in August: four months may be taken as the shortest time, and five months the longest for crops growing in Manitoba. Frosts set in in November, almost in the end of October: the writer was on ice at the latter end of October at Rat Portage, and in Winnipeg on the 19th October, there was a sharp frost, and the thermometer read 20 deg. Farht; at 2 p.m. with a clear bright sun, it was 32 deg. The drawbacks are droughts and grasshoppers. Prior to 1887, for three summers the rainfall was very poor, and the crops correspondingly low, 1887, however, compensated in great measure for the three prior bad years. Here, as elsewhere, there is bad with the good.

SPLENDID GRAZING COUNTRY.

For grazing and cattle raising, the country is unapproachable: there is rich nutritious grass in endless abundance, and if those who ranch here will only anticipate winter wants, there would be far less loss. Cattle cannot, like horses, paw the snow off the ground, and so get feed; they have to be entirely stall fed when snow is on the ground. Want of water has been often sorely felt in periods of drought, as immense tracks of country have no river supply. Well water is always obtainable, and the wells dug are what we in India would call *kutcha*—no lining whatever; such shallow wells, however, are not particularly good water; deeper wells are required to get a really good potable water. Spring time is the rainy weather. Summer and autumn are generally dry, and it is towards the autumn that want of water is mostly felt. Want of timber is another drawback; for the present the timber on the river edges is sufficient for fuel. Prairie fires are the hindrance here: if they could be stopped, and the trees protected, they would soon grow. The wealth of coal, however, will come in, and hinder tree-planting, but otherwise would have a doubly valuable effect climatically, and in the shelter they would afford as well as provision of fuel.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Of fruit, at present there is absolutely none grown, and the severity of the winters, except in some of the sheltered portions of the country, will always come in as a potent hindrance, of small fruit of the hardier kinds; there are a few grown. Apples may be looked on as doubtful one thing to be said for the culture of fruit in Manitoba, is that it has scarcely as yet had a fair trial. But the knowledge of a probable 72 deg. Farht. of frost is an almost sufficient deterrent, and especially when it is borne in mind that a summer frost, not unfrequent, will render absolute failure certain. Grafts, too, are costly brought all the way from Ontario or the Quebec Provinces. Hops grow in great luxuriance, and quite wild. Flax will grow well. Root crops are often a great success, and the ordinary vegetables also grow with little culture to a large size.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Brigade Surgeon Turnbull is ordered to Sind as Deputy Surgeon-General instead of Brigade Surgeon Hojel. It is also currently reported that the latter officer has been allowed to decline promotion at present on the assurance of H. E. the Governor that he would be offered the next vacancy, and that he might take it if it suited his private convenience. This would seem incredible were it not for the authority on which the statement is made. In no other branch of H. M.'s Service would such a thing be possible. There is not a shadow of precedent for it; on the contrary, all precedents are against it. From the Adjutant of a Regiment to a Commander-in-Chief officers would often be only too glad to defer promotion in order to retain their Staff appointments. They are not asked, however, if they wish promotion or not. The Adjutant is gazetted Captain and vacates his Adjutancy, and the Commaner-in-Chief is gazetted full General and has to leave his lucrative command without being consulted in the matter.

The effect which this concession to Dr. Hojel will have, is to lower and discredit the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. It will establish a precedent to which there will be no limit beyond that of caprice. It will cause endless trouble and discontent, and it is subversive of discipline. What can a junior officer think of, or what respect can he have for a Commanding Officer who has accepted a discredited rank?

Further, it will retard promotion throughout the whole Department, and even in some cases prevent the promotion altogether of officers who in the usual course of events would have a right to expect it. For instance, had Dr. Hojel gone to Sind now, Brigade Surgeon Cook would be promoted Deputy Surgeon-General in September 1892. Dr. Cook will now have to wait till March 1893 for his promotion. In the same way Dr. Lyon loses his chance of promotion altogether. Had Dr. Hojel gone to Sind, Dr. Lyon would be Senior Officer for the March 1893 vacancy. Now, bar accidents, no vacancy as Deputy Surgeon-General occurs for him till March 1896 or until after Dr. Lyon has reached the age of 55 years, when he will be ineligible for promotion.

It will be the duty of officers of the Department not only to themselves but to their service, to remonstrate against the injustice which will be the result of allowing an officer to choose his time and private convenience for accepting promotion in her Majesty's Service.—Yours, &c.,

I. M. S.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(AIR.—*Gallant Young Soldier lay dying.*)

The season is fast now declining
And night dews are seldom below, below;
So let's sing to the finest of sportsmen
And his pack and the sport that they show.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah for the old Teak-wood Cover
Where we know a good Jackal lies low, lies low;
Away o'er the Melon ground sailing—
Gone away! Forward, oh! Tally-ho!

At Parla, Andheri or Chuckla
At daybreak we one and all go, all go;
And there prompt to time comes the Master
With fifteen good couples also.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah for the old Teak-wood Cover,
&c. &c. &c.

Watch the pack as they spread thro' the brushwood,
Hark, the sound of the music we know, we know;
Then away to the Hill of Kaleena
As fast as your horses can go.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah for the old Teak-wood Cover,
&c. &c. &c.

They may talk of the Pytchley or Berkshire,
Of the pace and the sport that they show, they show;
But the hounds at Worlee and their Master
Are the pick of the bunch as you know.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah for the old Teak-wood Cover,
&c. &c. &c.

For where will you find such a subject
So worthy your praise to bestow, bestow;
As on Master, on pack, and on huntsman
Who have shown us such sport here below.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah for the old Teak-wood Cover,
&c. &c. &c.

Then dip your hands deep in your pockets
And subscribe to the pack that I sing, I sing;
And remember what Jorrocks has taught you
"'Tis sport that is fit for a king."

CHORUS.

And rely on the old Teak-wood Cover,
That there a good Jackal lies low, lies low;
So rouse him my beauties. What music!
Gone away! Forward, oh!!! Tally-ho!!!

S.

ADEN DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Bombay, no doubt, Lord Brassey's lecture to the London Chamber of Commerce has been read with as great attention as anywhere, and as the interests of Aden are largely bound up with those of Bombay, it will not be out of place to bring them before the public while the general subject of defences is under discussion.

The following letter appeared in the London *Times* of 31st January, Signed "Nauta.":—

"Lord Brassey has alluded to the required deepening of the harbour at Aden. While our large mail steamers are, for want of depth of water, unable to attain a position of safety under protection of the forts, they are paying compulsory harbour dues, and no attempt is being made to expend the money in their interests; all that is being done is to deepen the water near the shore in the interest of shallow water craft. But even with this work the harbour income has, for many years, been in excess of the expenditure, and there is now in the harbour funds a sufficient surplus, apart from any Government grant, to enable very extensive dredging works being undertaken."

Now these are facts that cannot be controverted, and it says very little for the powers that be for a question of such importance, which has been under discussion for the last twenty years, to be left unsettled. Repeated memorials had at last the effect of producing the Port Trust Bill for the purpose of, amongst others, getting the inner harbour dredged. This was passed by the Bombay Council, now seven months, but since then it had disappeared into some official limbo whence its return seems uncertain. Efforts are being made at home to urge the Secretary of State to have the matter finally settled, and we may hear of a further stage being reached. In the meantime, another season has been lost.

It certainly seems a farce to be creating powerful defences at a port only to have the shipping exposed to an enemy, who at a safe distance could drop in a few shells, and do incalculable mischief to vessels lying in the roads, their size preventing them from entering the inner harbour.

The payment of harbour dues by vessels using the outer anchorage is, no doubt, a hard case, seeing they get little or nothing for it, and there is really no reason, except red tape, why the harbour should not be dredged so as to admit them inside.

In the event of a war, when coaling despatch is more important than ever, the larger men-of-war could only in bad weather be coaled with the greatest difficulty, as even if they could come in they would do so at the risk of being neaped.

This raises the question of a contribution from the Imperial Funds towards the dredging, seeing the benefit the Navy would derive from it, and it is to be hoped that it will receive favourable consideration in due time.

A great fuss is made over Perim by those who are interested in that speculation as to its convenience, &c., but with Government committed to Aden, it seems difficult to understand how the India Office could ever have granted the concession they did, and that without consulting the Viceroy or the Bombay Government. Had this been done, it certainly would never have been granted.

The port and the trade of Aden undoubtedly suffer from its competition, as every vessel that calls there deprives the Port Fund of so much dues, all for the interest of a speculation that, if war was decided to-morrow, must be abandoned, as it can hardly be supposed that Government are prepared to incur the expense of its defence.

Perim being allowed to remain a free port is a grievance that requires a remedy, and whatever grounds may have existed for its being so at first, it is time the question was discussed openly, and Aden no longer handicapped for the benefit of a private company.—Yours, &c.,

Aden, Feb. 20. TRADER.

SURGEON-GENERAL MOORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may perhaps interest your readers to know that the services of Dr. Moore, C.I.E., the Surgeon-General, who has just now vacated his appointment and severed his connection with this Presidency, has, on the eve of his departure, met with a singularly appropriate and almost unprecedented recognition at the hands of the Medical Officers and subordinates over whom he has so well, so enthusiastically, and so diligently presided as the head of the Department for nearly three years. The general feeling of regret which has been felt on all sides at this early separation is, it must be said, a very high compliment not only to his great administrative talents as the responsible head of a great Department under the Crown, but also to his sterling qualities as a thorough gentleman, whom subordinates, whatever their position and rank in life, always referred to and appealed for help and advice. This speaks volumes for the great worth of Dr. Moore, and the whole of the Department wished earnestly that his administration had not come to so abrupt an end.

A large meeting of the Medical Officers, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, was held in the Town Hall on Friday last, when Surgeon-General Pinkerton presided; and it was unanimously resolved that a subscription list should be started in the Civil Medical Department with a view of having a bust or portrait of Dr. Moore; the balance, if any, to be used for providing a medical prize or scholarship in his name. A committee to carry out these objects has already been appointed, and I, in common with many others, sincerely trust that the fund may prosper.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 28. S.

NOTES FROM DHULIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, FEB. 26.

ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the leading gentlemen was convened here in honour of the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, to express our heartfelt thanks for his various acts for the public good. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud was called to the chair.

The chairman, in his opening speech, alluded to the various good actions of the Rao Saheb, and said that by expressing our thanks to him for all the good that he had done to us, we would be showing that we feel grateful to him and that public approbation would encourage him to exert himself the more.

Rao Saheb Waman Narayen Ranade, district pleader, eulogised the Hon'ble Rao Saheb's virtues and said that it was necessary to do something substantial in order to do him due honour.

The meeting was next addressed by Rao Bahadur Damodar Laxman Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., district pleader, and chairman of the Dhulia Municipality. He, among other things, said that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb's perseverance, fearlessness, undaunted courage, outspokenness and zeal for the public good has been simply unsurpassed. Even her Most Gracious Majesty acknowledged all these qualities of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb by conferring upon him the honour of C. S. I. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb had been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and subsequently a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, where he criticised Government measures with fearlessness and outspokenness, but without captiousness. Our present Viceroy had said publicly at the time when the Hon'ble Rao Saheb retired from the Supreme Council that as the Hon'ble Kristodass Pal was to Bengal so the Hon'ble Rao Saheb was to Bombay, and that both of them were of sterling worth. Rao Saheb Mandlik was justly held in high honour by the enlightened public. Mr. Deshpande further said that he believed the Hon'ble Rao Saheb to be a Moderationist, being one of the first men who endeavoured to introduce reforms amongst us, but at the same time wishing all along that the civilizing should be gradual and not by leaps and bounds. Although the opinions of some might differ from those of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb he was justly held in esteem by the public.

The following resolutions were then passed:—(1) That this meeting sympathises with the objects and doings of the meetings held in Bombay and Poona in this matter, and concurs in the views expressed by them; (2) that an address be presented to the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik gratefully acknowledging his long distinguished services; and (3) that a subscription list be opened and a committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Dhulia loses a very popular officer by the transfer of Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, First Class Sub-Judge, to Ahmednagar as special Sub-Judge. His successor Rao Bahadur Anandrao Krishna Kothare took over charge here about a week ago, and we hope he, too, will be as popular as his predecessor.

The weather is getting hotter here, and is even now as hot as in the middle of March.

NOTES FROM CHOTA OODEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHOTA OODEYPORE, FEB. 26.

OUR revered Dewan Rao Bahadur Khushalraya Sarabhai, loaded with years and honours, retires on pension in the beginning of March next. It is no exaggeration to say that the peace and prosperity, which we have enjoyed for the last six years, are entirely due to his impartial administration. His career throughout has been very successful. That was really a felicitously and well-deserved compliment, which the Deputy Educational Inspector Khan Saheb Nanjiani paid him two months back at a public meeting when he said: "The witch *khatpat*, whose inauspicious presence is very common in Native States, wisely makes herself scarce wherever our esteemed Rao Bahadur puts in his appearance." Let our good wishes attend him during the rest of his life, which he piously intends devoting to religious contemplation.

We expect the Political Agent shortly. His advent will naturally dispel the monotonous gloom which prevails here at present.

We are on the tiptoe of some thing more than curiosity as to who will be our new Dewan. We hope our learned and far-sighted Political Agent will give us a worthy successor of Rao Bahadur Khushalraya.

NOTES FROM DIU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DIU, FEB. 20.

ON the 16th instant the British gun-boat Turquoise anchored off the port of Diu, and a Lieutenant was sent to the Governor of the district requesting his permission to disembark and to salute the Portuguese flag. This was at once granted, and immediately the Captain was seen approaching the shore, while a salute of 21 guns was fired by the gun-boat, and responded to with another from the Portuguese Fort. Captain Lucio Joaquim de Faria received the Captain and conveyed him to the Governor's palace. The Captain, accompanied by the Governor, visited the different places of interest, and was well satisfied with the cordiality with which he had been received. After spending an hour or so on shore, the Captain returned to his ship, and soon after the Turquoise hove up the anchor and sailed away.

The Bishop of Damaun arrived at Diu at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, and was received with great rejoicings by the Governor, the principal officials, and by the people. The Governor expressed his regret that the poverty of the settlement did not permit him to accord to his Lordship a reception befitting his exalted dignity, but said that the cordiality and enthusiasm with which he was received would make up for the want of the pompous demonstrations. His Lordship replied that he was very happy to visit for the first time this part of his diocese. The Bishop was processionally conveyed to the Convent of St. Paul, when, after the usual ceremonies and kissing of the ring, the people dispersed.

THE COINAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short Bill, No. 2 of 1888, has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of Foreign States.

Clause (5) of section 3 of the proposed law declares:—"(5) Any officer in charge of a police station who has reason to believe that any place within the limits of his station is being used for the making of such pieces may enter and search the place and seize and carry away any such pieces, and any materials and implements capable of being used for the making thereof, which he may find there."

I think this clause might be much simplified by enlarging it somewhat in the following way:—

Any officer in charge of a police-station above the rank of a constable, who has reasons to believe that any house, room or place within the limits of his station is being used for the making of such pieces may

(a) Enter, with the assistance of such persons as may be found necessary, by night or day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room or place, and

(b) Take into custody and bring before a magistrate having jurisdiction, without delay, all persons engaged in making of such pieces, and

(c) Seize all such pieces and any materials and implements reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of making such pieces, and

(d) Search all parts of the house, room or place, which he shall have so entered when he shall have reason to believe that any instrument or implement for the purpose of making such pieces are concealed therein and seize and take possession of all such instruments or implements found upon such search.

To guard against abuse of these large powers (which, I think, must be conferred upon the police for the proper working of the proposed law) by the police officer concerned, I would respectfully propose the addition of the following clause:—

The provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, relating to the manner of making searches shall, as far as may be, apply to all searches made under the Act.

Tanna, Feb. 24. LEX.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE ARMY RESERVE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Indian Reserve Forces Bill, introduced on 17th February into the Viceregal-Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, is, in many respects, a most important Bill as vitally effecting our whole system of armed forces and demands the serious attention of the public.

This Bill (No. 3 of 1888) is a very short and simple one, as every Military Bill usually is. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney tells us in his "statement of objects and reasons" that "the Governor-General having, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, decided on the formation of a Reserve Force for the Indian Army, the present Bill has been prepared to enable provision to be made for the Government discipline and regulation of that Force." Or, in other words, a vast, radical change, even more momentous by far than the numerical increases to both the European and Native Armies carried out in the course of the last two years, has been silently effected, behind the back of the Legislature and without notice being taken or given to the public in any form or manner by the Finance Minister, in the military organisation of the country, and the present Bill is only an appeal to the Legislature to sanction the addition of a few simple sections to the existing military law which that change necessitates. We look in vain in the speech of the military member in charge of the Bill for any explanation as to the necessity of such a wide-reaching military change after the augmentation of the armies made in pursuance of the policy of 1885 adopted at the instance of Lord R. Churchill.

The Bill contains but 7 brief sections. Sect. 1 gives the title to the Act; sect. 2 defines the division of the new forces into two bands—an active Reserve and a Garrison Reserve; sect. 3 lays down the local conditions of service, members of the former being liable to serve anywhere and of the latter in British India only; sect. 4 is an empowering section, enabling the Governor-General in Council to make rules and orders from time to time, as he may think fit, for the government, discipline and regulation of the new forces; sections 5, 6, 7, are penal sections, providing punishments for certain classes of offences under the Act. Now, as far as these provisions go, there is little to be said against them except that the fourth section is rather too comprehensive in scope and leaves too much to the discretionary power of the Executive Government. But this is a feature characteristic of much of our existing legislation, particularly the taxing laws; and the country knows well what it means when the Legislation gives such a free hand to the Executive.

But there are two points in connection with the organisation of the new force which are of the highest importance from a politico-military point of view, and which ought not to be left to be settled by Executive authority under military advice as ordinary details of a military administration, and for which there is absolutely no provision in the present Bill as it stands. There are (1) the numerical strength of the Reserve Force in both its branches, Active and Garrison, and (2) its personnel. Even if the first point as regards numbers were treated—which it does not appear very safe to do in the present circumstances of the country—as a matter properly coming within the sphere of military executive discretion, it cannot for a moment be contended that the second rightly admits of a similar treatment. What is to be the composition of the newly constituted "India Reserve Forces?" Is the new force to consist of the same men that at present compose our armies, or only of those of them who are natives of the country in the statutory sense of the term? If the latter, no exception can be taken to the arrangement as far as this detail is concerned; but if the former—which seems not unlikely to be the arrangement that will be adopted with regard to the composition of this force—it is clear that it will be open to the most serious military and political objections. For, it is a notorious fact that our Native Army is, at present, recruited to no inconsiderable extent from foreign tribes and trans-Indian populations; several of our regiments in Bengal and Bombay are exclusively composed of such "foreign" recruits; several, again, contain more or less an admixture of the same element as a counterpoise to the native. Now, if these "foreigners," now serving in our armies, be admitted into the new force after they take their discharge under the permissive rule of discharge, (sect. 2214 of Army Regulations, India, vol. 2, Discipline) and return home, we must be prepared for serious consequences. The evils may not be very serious or even preceptible at the beginning, but that they will follow the adoption of such an arrangement admits of little doubt. Among others, there will arise (first) the military administration difficulty of keeping under proper control and within certain command at short notice these "foreign reservists" while living far away in their own vlliages, amongst their own countrymen, and under foreign jurisdiction and without touch of the British system; (secondly) there will be the patent injustice of making this country pay large annual subsidies to foreign populations in the shape of these reservists "retaining fees" for a reserve of military strength which cannot be effectually controlled and commanded with any certainty in times of need, and which can be at the best only of doubtful value in certain conceivable contingencies; (thirdly) it will amount to a discreditable confession of weakness—a confession, further, liable to wrong and mischievous miscontruction in all Asia—on the part of this country which has such a wonderful command of reserve of fighting power and resource if only sought when and how it ought; (fourthly) the very presence of our British paid "reservists" in foreign countries will be a fresh military "leaven" to those populations and will be a source of additional difficulty to the Government of this country in the event of serious complications arising with those frontier populations for the "foreign" sepoys in our army that will retire or obtain discharge after short service and get enlisted; the new Reserve Forces will carry home with them our drill and tactics learnt in the lines of the standing army and, on their return, might be employed, as they have been and are even now, (*vide* Lord Lawrence's evidence on the point before the Parliamentary Committee of 1870-71-72) by the local Governments to train up bodies of their own countrymen. Such are some of the mischievous results that might be reasonably apprehended to follow from the adoption by Government under military advice of a wrong system as to the personnel of the new Reserve Forces, and it will not, I venture to think, be disputed that it will be both safer and more desirable in other respects if its composition be regulated under legislative sanction by a positive provision in the Bill. Such a provision would, no doubt, be a large limitation of executive power, but there is no room for the opinions as to the necessity of it in such a matter of vital importance. The absence of any such in the present Bill is a serious omission, and it will be worth the while of some non-official member of the Viceregal Council to move an amendment on the point.

In this, as in other matters, the Executive Government in this country always claims for its discretion the infallibility of papal judgment and resents as profane any limitations—legislative or other wise—that it might be sought to impose upon it. But, however the Hon'ble Mr. Steel may be disposed to repose with the piety of a Catholic monk the most implicit and unquestioning confidence in the superhuman, unerring wisdom of the military advisers of H. E. the Viceroy's Government, and however the *Times* and the *Pioneer* may be prepared to surrender their judgment and follow suit, it is most gratifying and encouraging to find that the *Bombay Gazette* and its native contemporaries will not lend the support of their advocacy to this fatal dogma of papal infallibility in matters military any more than in matters non-military. And I venture to hope that the suggestion of an amendment of the nature above indicated to the Indian Reserve Forces Bill now under discussion in the Legislative Council, for the purpose of regulating the personal composition of the New Force, will have the approval of your powerful paper and the organs of native opinion in general.

But, after all, it is not, in my opinion, this Bill and its severe laconic provisions that claim so much of our attention as the vast military change that stands out so prominently in the back-ground. This constitution of a general Reserve Force useful both for general service and garrison duty as a support to the Indian Armies has now to be accepted not only as an accomplished fact but a *permanent* feature of our Indian military system. Be it further borne in mind that this is an additional measure for the streagthening of the armies besides the numerial increases carried out in the last two years. The decision as to the constitution of this new Force, the Hon'ble Lieut-General Chesney tells us in his speech on this Bill, was taken in 1885, *i.e.*, in the same year in which the augmentation of the armies was resolved upon. These two measures, therefore, are to be regarded as twin-measures, that had their birth together in the circumstances of the same year, *i.e.*, 1885. Taken together, as effecting a vast permanent change in our army system, this formation of a Reserve Force and the addition of 27,000 men to the standing armies give us a total permanent increase of military strength which, whatever its justification as a temporary provision in the critical circumstances of the year of the Pendjeh incident, seems too much in excess of the requirements of the country for purposes of defence as far as the lay public mind is in a position to judge of those requirements, particularly (1) as the politico-military situation is clearing up rapidly and the horizon shows no signs of clouds arising in the near future, (2) as the prosecution of extensive defence works has been taken in hand. As to the definite purpose of these measures, therefore, and on the question whether the one or the other cannot now be dispensed with in the altered circumstances of the country to the relief of the embarrassed treasury and of the over-loaded tax-payer, the country, in my humble opinion, is entitled to some authoritative explanation. But here on this very point, the military member is silent, and vouchsafes no information to the bewildered public. It is a thousand pities that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik is not at this very critical time our Bombay member to fight the battle of economy and reason in the name of this Presidency. Neither the Hon. Mr. Steel nor the Hon. Mr. Evans will break their vows of unquestioning faith to call the Hon. Lieutenant-General Chesney to account. But failing these and other so-called representations of the people in the Legislative Council, we can look up to our *tiers-etat* an infant though it is, *i.e.* the Press and the associations, to move in the matter, and it is to be hoped that a unanimous demand will be presented to Government on the part of public opinion for a definite declaration of its military policy as a whole in connection with the India Reserve Forces Bill.

Besides, the country may ask what has become of the ideas of utilizing the armies of the Native States as our first "line of Indian Reserve"—an idea which once found warm advocacy in the columns of no less a paper than the London *Times*? Are we to understand with the Bill before us, regulating the constitution of the Reserve Forces on a definite basis, that Government has finally abandoned that scheme? Or else that is still a measure in reserve? On the whole look at it as you may, it seems desirable that the public should have a full exposition of the views of Government on this and other cognate questions from the military member in charge of the Bill as far as practicable.

The formation of the Reserve Force further has a *financial* aspect which cannot be lost sight of. It means a new charge on the Treasury and fresh burdens on the tax-payer. The Acting Finance Minister has not yet told us how he intends to make provision for the fresh item of military expenditure in his budget. But we must wait for it till close of March next. In the meanwhile this Bill and the change in the military system, it is intended to provide for—throw a flood of light on the Salt Notification of 19th January last and other taxing measure of Government, and explain its feverish anxiety to conserve and improve every source of income at its disposal. What the charge on account of the constitution of this Reserve Force on the Treasury will be, there are no means, before the public, of estimating, but it may be safely said that, however small at the beginning, it will grow in course of time and pressure of circumstances to portentous dimensions. And this, Mr. Editor, besides the 1½ crores added to our military budget on account of the augmentation of the armies in 1885-6.

X.

THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ON Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, the Rifle Company of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Volunteers paraded under the command of Captain McPherson to receive from his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar the prizes won at the annual meeting.

Sir Taktsingji, accompanied by Colonel Wodehouse, drove down to the parade-ground at Ghadechi, at 6 p. m. There were assembled Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Gunion, Mr. Hardy, Lieut. and the Misses Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Wylle, &c., and a large number of native gentlemen including Dewan Witthaldas, Azam Parbhashankar, and others.

Captain McPherson, having put the Volunteers through a few movements, addressed his Highness, in course of which he said that the Company had been in existence only two years, but each year had been successful in winning the cup, shot for by the various companies of the Bombay-Baroda Railway. He added that the one at Baroda had run them near this year, and read out the points obtained by each separate Company. He mentioned that on some Railway joining the Volunteer Corps had been made compulsory, but this had not been the case on the Bhavnagar-Gondal line. Still there were nearly 50 Volunteers and very few of the men had not joined. He wound up by thanking his Highness for the liberal assistance and support he had always given to the Railway Volunteers, and requested him to honour the Company by giving away the money prizes, which were nearly 20 in number, varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 10.

The Thakore Saheb rose and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to accede to Captain McPherson's request, and asked Colonel Wodehouse to say a few words on his behalf.

The Political Agent briefly congratulated the officers of the Company for the excellent results they had attained in the shooting and expressed the sincere wish of his Highness and all present for similar success next year. He was well aware that, busy men as they were, the instruction necessary to obtain the topmost place must tax heavily both officers and men, and that they gave so much of their very limited spare time to turning themselves into good rifle shots was most creditable to all. With the increase of railways in the province their numbers would doubtless increase, and he joined with his Highness in the hope that the new comers would prove as enthusiastic and well behaved riflemen as those now on the rolls.

His Highness then distributed the prizes.

With cheers for him, and the well wishes of the Volunteers, the proceedings terminated.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE B. B. AND C. I. VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers went into camp on Saturday at Bandora, and are now doing capital work. The officers there include Major Luard, commanding, Captains F. G. Linde, (acting senior Major), F. C. Turner, H. H. Deane, D. W. McPherson, Lieutenants Mallaby, (Adjutant,) C. Parker, S. Doig, W. H. Wolff, J. Franklin, H. M. Stewart, J. Anderson, P. J. Greaves, A. Rule, (Q.M.), J. H. Wardell and W. W. Tait, and Hon. Surgeon J. T. Gray. The first battalion drill was held under command of Major Luard. Prizes are to be given for rifle practice, and to-morrow afternoon a series of athletic sports has been arranged for. The annual inspection will be made by Brigadier-General Heathcote, who will subsequently distribute the prizes.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 27.—Pressure has decreased briskly over Bundelkund and slightly in Assam, west Bengal, the Central Provinces, the eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces, and locally at Goa. It has increased elsewhere. The rise over Sind exceeds a tenth of an inch. Fresh depressions exist—one off the Bombay coast and one over Ceylon. The relative distribution is still irregular. Pressure arises from 30·197 at Lucknow to 30·014 at Goa. The winds are cyclonic on the Bombay coast and at the same time strong. A south-easterly wind obtains over eastern Punjaub, the Central Provinces, and the western districts of the N.-W. Provinces. Elsewhere the circulation is normal. The temperature has risen over the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, fallen; elsewhere the highest maximum reported is 96 degrees at Thayetmyo; the lowest minimum 48 degrees at Mooltan. Humidity was increased in Upper India and fallen elsewhere. General rain fell on the plains of Upper India and snow and rain on all the hills, and locally at Colombo and Ajmere. At Colombo the amount exceeds 2 inches.

TRADE WITH SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA.

MR. HOLT S. HALLETT, who has carried out explorations between Burma and China, delivered an address at Blackburn, the other day, on the subject of the developments of British trade. The depression in trade caused by over-production and foreign competition could be met, he said, in two ways; either by reducing the output of the manufacturers, which would be accompanied by vastly increased emigration, or by obtaining fresh fields for the spread of our commerce and millions of new customs for the purchase of our goods. He directed the attention of merchants and manufacturers to the largest and richest unopened and available market in the world, South-West China and South-East Asia. For upwards of 50 years our merchants had had their attention fixed upon this market, and had been endeavouring to force succeeding Governments to take action towards opening it to our commerce. This could be accomplished, he argued, by constructing a railway from our British seaport of Moulmein through Siam and the Siamese and Burmese Shan States to Ssumao, which was the frontier post of South-West China. Such a market, containing a population of 112 million souls, equal to that of North and South America combined, was better worth their consideration than many suggested remedies. The portion of Southern Asia which comprised India, China, and Indo-China, containing 7C7 million inhabitants and possible customers for British goods, was the only market outside the United Kingdom where we could permanently look for the future development of our trade. It would be strange if with the advantage we now possessed by the annexation of Upper Burma we could not induce the Government to make or guarantee a railway to China.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain R Poland, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hindoo cleared out yesterday for Cutch Mandvie and Coast ports, with about 400 passengers for various stations.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,416 tons, Captain DeMarche, arrived in port on Monday evening, with a general cargo and fifty passengers.

THE British steamer Haverton, 1643 tons, arrived in Harbour under Captain J. Peters, with a cargo of timber from Moulmein which she left on the 17th instant. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

THE s.s. Somerhill, 1,497tons, Captain J. L. Riddock, which arrived in port yesterday morning, brought a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough, for the G. I. P. Railway Co. She is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, from Karachi and Coast ports arrived in Bombay yesterday. She had the following passengers on board:—Miss Bethow, Mr Dinmock, Dr J K Grainger, two Misses Crowley, Mr S Dadabhoy, and 164 deck.

THE Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, Captain Canepa, arrived from Genoa this evening with the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr R B Campbell, Mr A Penny, Mr and Mrs H S King, Major and Mrs Talbot, Mr and Mrs S Batty, Colonel Anderson, Mr and Mrs Winchester, Mr and Mrs George Knowles, Mr F Freeman, Mr H Cavadin and Captain Caboara. From Aden—Mr and Mrs P Cotona, Mr Grespi, Mr Hreger and family, Mr George Wane, Mr Moldack and 14 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2523	J. Reeves	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Thames	2137	W. A. Seton	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Zambesi	1564	E. Crewe	D	P. & O. Co.
,, City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Olympia	1654	E. R. Case	H J	C. Edulji.
,, I. Mornish	1292	W. T. H. Ashley	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rio Bueo	1100	R. W. Young	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	W. C. Abbott	N	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	Q	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S Millard.		E. Bates & Co.
,, Shira	1416	DeMarche		F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	H.M.S. Kingfisher	Needham	Zanzibar.
	Reindeer (s)	Lang	Zanzibar.
	Stura (s)	DeMarche	Hongkong, Feb. 7.
28	Somerhill (s)	Riddock	Middlesbro', Jan. 21.
	Haverton (s)	Peters	Moulmein, Feb. 17.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Narenta (s)	Botherini	Calcutta.
28	H. M. S. Serapis	Boardman	Aden & Portsmouth

The steamer Iran cleared yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Stura, for China.
,, Clan Sinclair, for Marseilles.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
,, Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
,, Thames, for Marseilles and London.
,, Eden Hall, for Liverpool.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Impey, Major, Bengal, 2nd Royal Sussex Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Steele, Captain, Bombay, Brigade Major, Poona, on leave, from Poona.

Chippindall, Captain, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave, from Raniket.

Moore, Major-General, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough from England.

Tandy, Brigade-Surgeon, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Lucknow.

Havelock, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, pending retirement, from Poona.

Clarkson, Surgeon-Major Bombay, I M D, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Pogson, Captain, Bo E Y Regt, on duty, to Purandher.

FEBRUARY 28.

Impey, Major, Bengal, Royal Sussex Regt, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

Steele, Captain, Bombay, Brigade Major, from leave, to Poona.

Brown, Surgn-Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 29th February, 1888.

1. The following Extract from District Order No. 446 is published for information:—In continuation of District Order No. 304 of the 10th instant the General officer commanding, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Bandora by the 7-20 a. m. (Madras time) train from Church Gate Station on the 3rd of March. (2.) On arrival the General officer commanding will see two squad of 8 files, each at volley firing, and also two squad of a similar strength from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2. In accordance with No. 2 officers commanding companies will please detail six Volunteers each for this duty, officers commanding B and C companies one Sergeant each, and officers commanding D and F companies one Corporal each in addition.

3. Sword drill for officers and staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

4. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

5. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2630 Vol. E. Coutts to "B" company; No. 2631 Vol. F. Coutts to "F" company; No. 2632 Vol. R. W. Green, No. 2633 Vol. A. Allyman, and No. 2634 Vol. J. E. Pote, to "D" company.

6. There will be Commandant's parade at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 3rd March, at 5 p.m.. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The Sections will be published later. As there will be no parade on the 10th of March, owing to the Volunteer Sports, it is hoped that all who possibly can will turn out as the movements to be done at the Inspection will be practised.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

A CORRESPONDENT at Srinagar writes to us that the following is a correct report of what has taken place at Gilgit Fort:—In the Hanzla and Muggur country there are two petty Rajas, named Sufdra Ali and Jaffer Ali. These two persons collected a force of about 1,000 men and made a march into Kashmir territory, attacking two small forts four and five marches to the south of Gilgit on the road from Srinagar to Gilgit, called Chaprote and Chilbeet, each fort was garrisoned with not more than a dozen or fifteen men. These forts have been taken by the Rajas, but their intention to raid the village of Bewah has been frustrated. The garrison at Gilgit succeeded in effecting this much, and 1,500 men have proceeded from Gilgit forts and will, no doubt, soon regain possession of the two small captured forts. Plunder was the sole object of this attack, which has been favoured by the smallness of the number of men in charge of the little forts

H. M. S. KINGFISHER.

H. M. S. GUNBOAT KINGFISHER, commanded by Capt R. B. Needham, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Monday evening, from Zanzibar, and is now anchored off Apollo Bunder. She left Zanzibar on the 23rd January last, and touched at Seychelles, Tieggorcia, and lastly at Colombo (Feb. 22), before making for Bombay, where she comes for the purpose of leaving her old crew and taking up the reliefs, being brought out by H. M. S. transport steamer Humber. The latter vessel is expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of next month, having left Plymouth with naval supernumeraries for vessels in her Majesty's Indian possessions on the 25th current. The next will be the Kingfisher's third commission since her first launch in the year 1879, her second commission dating the 11th November, 1885. She possesses a registered tonnage of 1,130 tons, is equipped with six muzzle loading and four machine guns, and is manned with a complement of 154 crew all told. She has been engaged in the suppression of the slave trade in Zanzibar, capturing since 1,885 slave dhows, registering in all 630 tons, and releasing as many as ninety unfortunates from the clutches of slave owners. In 1885 when just arrived at Zanzibar, she had to go in pursuit of seven dhows capturing the whole of them, and earning prize money of the value of £1,600 sterling, which was distributed among the ship's company. Then, later on, while on a cruise in the Persian Gulf, she captured an Arab dhow; and, again, last year at Zanzibar she brought to bay as many as eight dhows. The rewards for these latter services are awaiting the men at home. One other direction in which the Kingfisher's services were required was at Zeila, whither she was told off for the purpose of quelling the rising amongst the Somali police, which broke out in 1885. During the last three years the vessel has lost our of its company through natural causes. The Kingfisher goes into dock this morning, her crew being accommodated in the meantime by the s. s. Auckland where they will await the arrival of the Humber. Neither the date of departure of the steamer from Bombay nor its destination is yet known. Captain Charles Lindsay is spoken of as the future commander of the vessel. The officers of the Kingfisher about to be paid off are:—Captain R. B. Needham, First Lieutenant, L. A. Barnet Lawrence, Lieuts. H. J. Keane and Paul Hewett, Dr. W. E. Breton, M. D. (Surgeon); Mr. W. J. Kilray, paymaster; Mr. E. R. Vine, chief engineer. Gunners J. W. De Matose and J. B. Thomas. and carpenter S. G. Hicks.

H M'S SLOOP REINDEER.

H M'S REINDEER also arrived here on Monday night. She is a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1883, of 970 tons register, has six 5-inch B L, and eight mashine guns. She is commanded by Captain H P Lang, and manned by the following officers and 125 crew:—Lieutenants T H M Jerran, A Y Moggridge, and D St A Wake, Mr C Vawdrey, paymaster; Mr H C Stansmore, chief engineer; Dr W H Norman, and Mr S C Staddon, gunner.

The Reindeer has been doing similar work as the Kingfisher at Zanzibar. She has been successful in capturing as many as eight dhows since 1884, and liberating about nine times as many blacks from the bonds of perpetual serfdom to which they were destined. She had to go through sharp encounters with the Arabs, though fortunately without sustaining any loss of its own crew. Arabs from the north of Africa show a bold front to the British cruisers, and fight out till the last unlike the Zanzibar Arabs, who do not care to face the white men. It is said that these boats are manned with from sixteen to twenty men at times, and are armed with weapons of German make. In 1886 she had to go to Madagascar with the special mission of investigating into the extent of the slave trade carried on between Madagascar and Bourbons, with the result that she found that this nefarious trade there was growing. The Reindeer lost one officer and three men in the course of the last three years, the officer being 2nd Lieutenant H. M. Murphy, who fell overboard while in the pursuit of savages, and was seen no more. She remained at the East African port for sixteen months. She docks this morning; her crew, like that of the Kingfisher, being located till the arrival of the Humber in the Auckland, the receiving vessel.

Captain Lang, of the vessel, remains out here with the men of the fresh commission. The names of officers to fill the places of the present ones are Lieuts Purvis, Mowbray de Crespfyny, and Cayley, Paymaster Edwards, Chief Engineer Bromley, Surgeon Fogerty, and Gunner Johnson.

THE POPE'S ADVICE TO THE IRISH BISHOPS.

IN his recent interview with the Irish Bishops in Rome, the Pope, for their guidance at the present time, referred to the letter which he addressed to Archbishop M'Cabe in 1881, with regard to the agitation then going on. The *Tablet* gives a translation of this letter, which was written in Latin. In it the Pope, after referring to the constancy with which the Irish preferred to endure every misfortune rather than forsake the religion of their fathers or deviate from their fidelity to the Apostolic See, and fervently wishing that the evils by which they are afflicted might quickly be brought to an end, says:—

At the same time, we unhesitatingly declare that it is their duty to be carefully on their guard not to allow the fame of their sterling and hereditary probity to be lessened and not to commit any rash act whereby they may seem to have cast aside the obedience due to their lawful rulers; and for this reason, whenever Ireland was greatly excited in guarding and defending her own interests, the Roman Pontiffs constantly endeavoured by admonition and exhortation to allay the excited feelings, lest by a disregard of moderation justice might be violated, or the cause, however right in itself, might be forced by the influence of passions into the flame of sedition. These counsels were always directed to the end that the Catholics of Ireland should in all things follow the Church as a guide and teacher, and, thoroughly conforming themselves to her precepts, should reject the allurements of pernicious doctrines. Thus the Supreme Pontiff Gregory XVI., on March 12, 1839, and on October 15, 1844, through the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, admonished the Archbishop of Armagh to do nothing except with justice and moderation. And We, following the example of Our predecessors, took care, on the first of June last year, as you are aware, to give to all the Bishops of Ireland the salutary admonitions which the occasion demanded—namely, that the Irish people should obey the Bishops, and in no particular deviate from the sacredness of duty. And a little later, in the month of November, We testified to some Irish Bishops who had come to visit the Tombs of the Apostles, that We ardently desired every good gift for the people of Ireland, but we also added that order should not be disturbed. This manner of thinking and acting is entirely conformable to the ordinances and laws of the Catholic Church, and We have no doubt that it will conduce to the interests of Ireland. For We have confidence in the justice of the men who are placed at the head of the State, and who certainly, for the most part, have great practical experience, combined with prudence in civil affairs. Ireland may obtain what she wants much more safely and readily if only she adopts a course which the laws allow, and avoids giving causes of offence. Therefore, Venerable Brother, let your colleagues in the episcopate direct your efforts to the end that the people of Ireland, in this anxious condition of affairs, do not trangress the bounds of equity and justice.

GERMAN MEASLES ON THE P. AND O. STEAMER RAVENNA.

ON the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamship Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, in Plymouth Sound from China and Bombay, the doctor of the ship reported a case of German measles on board to the acting examining officer of Customs, who thereupon ordered the return of the steam tender with the officials to Melbay in order to secure the attendance of Dr. Fox, port sanitary medical officer. The tender returned alongside the Ravenna with Dr. Fox, and then the surgeon of the ship reported four cases of German measles on board—two lascars and two children. Dr. Fox proceeded on board the Ravenna, and having carefully examined the patients found that every care and precaution had been taken to isolate the cases. Communication was then allowed between those on board the steam tender and the Ravenna. On enquiry it was learnt that shortly after leaving Suez two of the lascar crew became sick, and it was thought by the doctor that they were suffering from what is known as German measles. In a few days one of the lascars recovered sufficiently to be allowed to go about his ordinary work, while the other man became worse. Clean bills of health, however, were given by the quarantine officers at Malta and Gibraltar. Shortly after leaving the last-named port two boys, aged nine and four years, respectively, sons of Colonel Skinner, of the 3r Bengal Native Infantry sickened with the same disease from which the lascars had been suffering. They were at once put into a separate cabin and carefully attended to. A difficulty then arose as to what was to be done with Mrs. Skinner and her two children, the port sanitary regulations necessitating their removal to the hospital ship Pique; but there were already three cases of smallpox on board the Pique, which were removed from the P. and O. steamer Malwa a fortnight since. It was felt to be most unwise to remove Mrs. Skinner, who was accompanied by her sister, Miss Baird, daughter of General Baird, and two children, to the hospital ship under the circumstances of disease being on board, and especially as the accommodation there is very limited. Dr. Fox wrote a special order granting permission for the passengers who wished to disembark at Plymouth to land, as they were "free from infectious disease." The Local Government Board was telegraphed to with the view of getting special permission for Mrs. Skinner and her children to proceed in the Ravenna to Gravesend. Colonel Skinner, who proceeded to London overland from Suez, was also communicated with. About 10 o'clock Dr. Fox received a telegram from the Local Government Board authorizing him to exercise his discretion under the peculiar conditions of the case; and Dr. Fox, deeming that it would be highly dangerous to place Mrs. Skinner and her children on board the Pique as smallpox existed there, allowed them, with the affected lascars, to proceed in the vessel to Gravesend.

ANECDOTES OF JOHN WILKES.

"THE Life and Times of John Wilkes, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, and Chamberlain," by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, has just been published by Messrs. Ward and Downey.

THE DUEL WITH LORD TALBOT.

Wilkes' full account of his duel with Lord Talbot is given. The rendezvous was Bagshot Health. Wilkes writes:—

I found Lord Talbot in an agony of passion. He said that I had injured, that I had insulted him, that he was not used to be injured or insulted; what did I mean? Did I, or did I not, write "The North Briton?" He would know; he insisted on a direct answer; here were his pistols. I replied that he would soon use them, that I desired to know by what right his lordship catechized me about a paper which did not bear my name. . . . His lordship insisted on finishing the affair immediately. I told him that I should very soon be ready, that I did not mean to quit him, but would absolutely first settle some important business. After the waiter had brought pen, ink, and paper, I proposed that the door of the room might be locked, and not opened until our business was decided. Lord Talbot, on this proposition, became quite outrageous, declared that this was mere butchery, and that I was a wretch who sought his life. I reminded him that I came there on a point of honour, to give his lordship satisfaction, that I mentioned the circumstance of locking the door only to prevent all possibility of interruption. He then said he admired me exceedingly, really loved me, but I was an unaccountable animal—such parts! But would I kill him, who had never offended me? etc. He soon after flamed out again, and said to me, "You are a murderer, you want to kill me; but I am sure that I shall kill you; I know I shall, by God. If you will fight, if you kill me, I hope you will be hanged. I know you will." I asked if I was first to be killed and afterwards hanged; that I knew his lordship fought me with the King's pardon in his pocket, and I fought him with a halter about my neck; that I would fight him for all that. . . . When I had sealed my letter, I told Lord Talbot that I was entirely at his service, and I again desired that we might decide the affair in the room, because there could not be a possibility of interruption; but he was quite inexorable. He then asked me how many times we should fire. I said that I left it to his choice; I had brought a flask of powder and a bag of bullets. Our seconds then charged the pistols which my lord had brought. We then left the inn and walked to a garden at some distance from the house. It was near seven, and the moon shone very bright. We stood about eight yards distant, and agreed not to turn round before we fired, but to continue facing each other. Harris gave the word. Both our fires were in very exact time, but neither took effect. I walked up immediately to Lord Talbot and told him that now I avowed the paper. His lordship paid me the highest encomiums on my courage, and said he would declare everywhere that I was the noblest fellow God had ever made.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The discreditable side of Wilkes' character is shown by his obtaining £400 for a "History of England" which he represented as "nearly finished," but which he had in fact but barely begun, and never finished. Apropos of the duel with Samuel Martin, Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Bute, the following curious incident—"one not known"—is related:—

Wilkes would have been killed by the bullet but for a fortunate accident. He had been hit in the delicate region of the groin; but the ball first struck two of his metal buttons, and had thus spent its force. An ardent admirer placed the coat and waistcoat buttons in a silver box, on which was the following comic inscription:—"These two simple but invaluable Buttons Preserved the Life of my Beloved and Honest Friend John Wilkes, in a duel fought with Mr. Martin on the Sixteenth of November, 1763, where true courage and humanity distinguished him in a manner scarcely known in former ages;" with more of the same high-flown panegyric.

THE CITY FATHERS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fitzgerald states also that "Wilkes' share in the conflict which raged for many years between the King and his Ministers on the one hand and the City Fathers on the other," is now for the first time recorded in detail in these volumes, and will be found an interesting contribution to the history of London. This was n the case of the printers Thompson and Wheble, who were proceeded against for printing reports of and comments on the debates in Parliament. At first the House of Commons ordered the printers to appear before it, but as the order was disregarded, the Serjeant-at-Arms was sent to arrest the delinquents. A "plan of campaign" was then arranged.

One Carpenter, a printer, was engaged to denounce Wheble; and a constable being at hand, Wheble was arrested and carried before a magistrate. Wilkes, by arrangement, was sitting at the Guildhall, and decided that it was an illegal arrest, and released him. But a more serious incident—which was to raise the real question—occurred on the same day. One Miller, another of the printers accused, was arrested by a King's messenger, under the Speaker's warrant. Resistance was made, and a struggle took place; when a constable—purposely stationed close at hand by the Wilkites—instead of aiding the messenger, as he expected, arrested both, and brought them to the Mansion House. That evening, about six o'clock, an exciting scene occurred. The Lord Mayor, Wilkes, and Oliver were on the bench, and were about to deal with the case, when the Deputy Serjeant appeared and, in the name of the Commons, demanded that the messenger should be released, and Miller handed over to his custody. The City magistrates, with an antique spirit, positively declined to do so. Miller was discharged, and the messenger was held to have assaulted a citizen of London. An order was made out committing him to goal, "given under our hands, 15th day of May, 1771, Brass Crosby, Mayor John Wilkes, Richard Oliver." On the request of the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Lord Mayor, "with seeming reluctancy," agreed to accept bail. This cleverly arranged *coup* caused much consternation, for the House of Commons saw with an instinct of dread that what was really impending was nothing less than a renewal of their contest with Wilkes.

"THAT DEVIL WILKES."

A day or two later, the Lord Mayor, Wilkes, and Oliver were summoned to attend the House. The two others obeyed, but Wilkes stayed away. The Lord Mayor was allowed to go home, as he was seriously ill, and it was then suggested that his co-criminal, Alderman Oliver, could be dealt with on the spot. He defied the House and was sent to the Tower. But Wilkes had still to be disposed of.

Three times he was directed to appear, and three times he treated the notice with contempt. Goaded into doing something which should save them from utter contempt, the House was obliged to order that Wilkes should attend. Again no notice was taken of the summons! A further order was issued for the 8th of April. As the day drew near and it was known that he would not present himself, they shrank from this fresh mortification. It will hardly be credited how pusillanimous was their next step. They actually had recourse to the subterfuge of adjourning over the day, to the 9th of April, so as to avoid the conflict. Wilkes must have chuckled over this tribute to his power, thus contriving to humiliate the House in return for all it had made him suffer. The King, too, had the same horror of him, and wrote to his ministers: "I will have nothing more to do with that devil Wilkes." Indeed, their conduct excited general derision. Some called it "a pitiful evasion," and declared it was evidence of "conscious guilt." Wilkes, who might well boast of his victory, heard no more of the matter. The others were detained prisoners—he went about free—until the end of the session. Thus ended this extraordinary episode, the most conspicious of Wilkes's many triumphs.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	777½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	16,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	41,333	100	all	17½ do	445
National Bank of India	37,330	£125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,580	1,580	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	107½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 60	400
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
rince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,030	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	301	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	185 135
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	535		185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	530
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,630
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	660
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	525
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	60
deyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
ndian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28½	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		P	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
lbert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	,0	00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	98xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	590
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	380
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	880
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	980
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	960
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	780
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	635
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	635
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	35		350
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	190
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	--	—
uzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	260
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	630
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	780
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	820
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	537½
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	202xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,330	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		490
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 10	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	250	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,160
Khandeish S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	965
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	637	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,307½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		0
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	865
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	545
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	500	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	713	1,000	1,000	...	985
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180		125	...	73½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 67	1,065
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	962½xd
Sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S.& W.Co Ld.		10 000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld	4,000	500	500	...	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S.& Mfg Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	—	700

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities o the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS........................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and e Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned n application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., feeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broat Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort

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HOP SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of BITTERS
HOP your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken BITTERS.
HOP very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS.
HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
HOP KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi- BITTERS.
HOP cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and BITTERS
HOP wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other BITTERS.
HOP medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a BITTERS.
HOP bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
HOP or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest BITTERS.
act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

PILSENEER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to he Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be call all the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co.Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	...22/	16/6	16/
7 „	...23/	17/6	17/
10 „	...24/	18/6	18/
12 „	...25/	19/6	19/
14 „	...25/	19/6	19/
16 „	...26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b.
Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

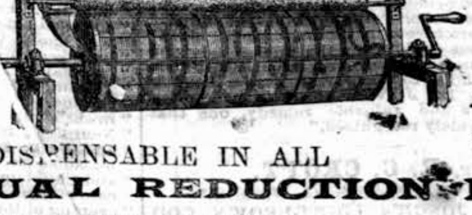
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,980,000.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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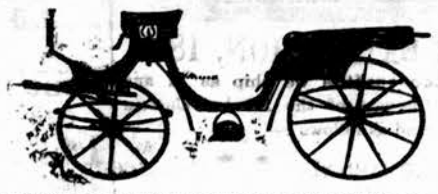

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ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
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ACTUALLY
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30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

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A considerable improvement on original.

Rs. 18-8. **Rs. 18-8.**

3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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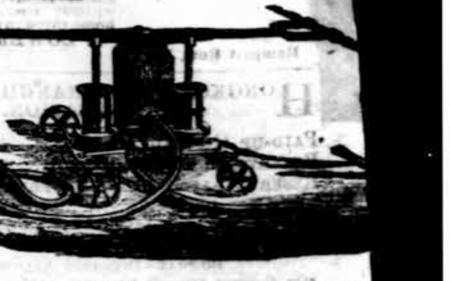

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IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, our Foundries being equal to a daily out-turn of sixty tons. Single castings up to thirty tons.

BRASS, GUN METAL, AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS to order, either rough or machined.

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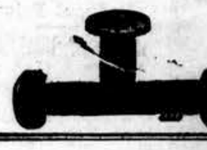

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depot for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature F. Henry
"Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application"

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S METAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

In Hunting Case, Rs. 28.

2 Years' Guarantee. {
At Rs. 25 in Open-face case, keyless leve
" 28 " Hunting " do.
" 30 " Cut-hunting case do.

Very strong and durable Timekeepers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S FIN SILVER CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

3 Years' Guarantee. {
At Rs. 40 in Open-face case, keyless leve
" 45 " Hunting " do.
" 50 " Cut-hunting case do.

With highly finished movements.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 25.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaig Watches,** and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous cheap imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, these imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **LONDON;**
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
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